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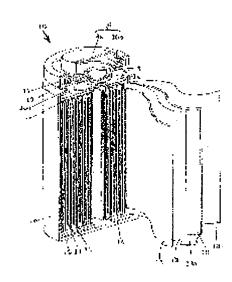
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# (54) NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY AND MANUFACTURING METHOD OF THE SAME

# (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery with improved thermal stability, a load property, and a charging/discharging property without lowering a battery capacity and charging/discharging efficiency.

SOLUTION: A positive electrode 11 used for the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery 10 contains a zirconium of not less than 0.01 mol% and not more than 1.0 mol% formed by co-precipitation, a cobalt compound as a cobalt source to which magnesium and/or aluminum is added, and a lithium-containing cobalt complex oxide of a hexagonal system obtained by synthesizing with a lithium compound as a lithium source, expressed by a general formula: LiCo1-XMXO2 (M=Zr, Mg, Al).



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#### **CLAIMS**

### [Claim(s)]

#### [Claim 1]

It is the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with positive active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, negative electrode active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, and a nonaqueous electrolyte, As for said positive active material, a zirconium receives cobalt volume according to coprecipitation. A cobalt compound as a source of cobalt in which it was added less than 1.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol %, and magnesium was added less than 3.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume, A nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery, wherein a general formula obtained by composition with a lithium compound as a lithium source is a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide of a hexagonal system expressed with LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Zr, Mg).

# [Claim 2]

The nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery according to claim 1, wherein said cobalt compound is cobalt carbonate or cobalt hydroxide.

# [Claim 3]

The nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery according to claim 1 or 2, wherein, as for a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide of a hexagonal system by which said general formula is expressed with LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Zr, Mg), charging capacity does not have a phase transition near 125 mAh/g.

# [Claim 4]

It is a manufacturing method of a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with positive active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, negative electrode active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, and a nonaqueous electrolyte,

A coprecipitation process made to coprecipitate so that a zirconium may be added at more

than 0.01 mol % and less than 1.0 mol % and magnesium may be added less than 3.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume by initial cobalt compound for carrying out pyrolysis generation of the cobalt compound used as a source of cobalt,

A mixing process which mixes the 1st ingredient that consists of a cobalt compound in which said zirconium and magnesium coprecipitated, and the 2nd ingredient that consists of a lithium compound used as a lithium source, and is used as a mixture,

A manufacturing method of a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with a baking process which calcinates said mixture.

#### [Claim 5]

It is the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with positive active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, negative electrode active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, and a nonaqueous electrolyte, As for said positive active material, a zirconium receives cobalt volume according to coprecipitation. A cobalt compound as a source of cobalt in which it was added less than 1.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol %, and aluminum was added less than 3.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume, A nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery, wherein a general formula obtained by composition with a lithium compound as a lithium source is a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide of a hexagonal system expressed with LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Zr, aluminum).

### [Claim 6]

The nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery according to claim 5, wherein said cobalt compound is cobalt carbonate or cobalt hydroxide.

### [Claim 7]

The nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery according to claim 5 or 6, wherein, as for a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide of a hexagonal system by which said general formula is expressed with LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Zr, aluminum), charging capacity does not have a phase transition near 125 mAh/g.

# [Claim 8]

It is a manufacturing method of a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with positive active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, negative electrode active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, and a nonaqueous electrolyte,

A coprecipitation process made to coprecipitate so that a zirconium may be added at more than 0.01 mol % and less than 1.0 mol % and aluminum may be added less than 3.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume by initial cobalt compound for carrying out pyrolysis generation of the cobalt compound used as a source of cobalt,

A mixing process which mixes the 1st ingredient that consists of a cobalt compound in which

said zirconium and aluminum coprecipitated, and the 2nd ingredient that consists of a lithium compound used as a lithium source, and is used as a mixture,

A manufacturing method of a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with a baking process which calcinates said mixture.

### [Claim 9]

It is the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with positive active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, negative electrode active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, and a nonaqueous electrolyte, Said positive active material at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume according to coprecipitation A zirconium not more than 1.0 mol %, A cobalt compound as a source of cobalt in which magnesium and aluminum were added, A nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery, wherein a general formula obtained by composition with a lithium compound as a lithium source is a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide of a hexagonal system expressed with LiCo<sub>1-</sub>

 $_{\rm X}$ M $_{\rm X}$ O $_{\rm 2}$  (M=Zr, Mg, aluminum).

### [Claim 10]

The nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery according to claim 9, wherein an addition of said magnesium is less than 3.0 mol % in more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume and an addition of said aluminum is less than 3.0 mol % in more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume. [Claim 11]

The nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery according to claim 9 or 10, wherein said cobalt compound is cobalt carbonate or cobalt hydroxide.

# [Claim 12]

Said general formula LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery according to any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein, as for a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide of a hexagonal system expressed with (M=Zr, Mg, aluminum), charging capacity does not have a phase transition near 125 mAh/g.

# [Claim 13]

It is a manufacturing method of a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with positive active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, negative electrode active material in which occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, and a nonaqueous electrolyte,

An initial cobalt compound for carrying out pyrolysis generation of the cobalt compound used as a source of cobalt is received at cobalt volume, A zirconium is a coprecipitation process made to coprecipitate so that less than 1.0 mol % and magnesium may be added at more than 0.01 mol % and less than 3.0 mol % and aluminum may be added less than 3.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol % at more than 0.01 mol %,

A mixing process which mixes the 1st ingredient that consists of a cobalt compound in which said zirconium, magnesium, and aluminum coprecipitated, and the 2nd ingredient that consists of a lithium compound used as a lithium source, and is used as a mixture,

A manufacturing method of a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with a baking process which calcinates said mixture.

[Translation done.]

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention]

[0001]

This invention relates to a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery provided with the positive active material in which the occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, the negative electrode active material in which the occlusion and discharge of a lithium ion are possible, and a nonaqueous electrolyte, and a manufacturing method for the same.

[Background of the Invention]

[0002]

In recent years as a cell used for a portable electron, communication equipment, etc., such as a small video camera, a cellular phone, and a notebook computer, Use a lithium ion as negative electrode active material, and occlusion, the alloy which can be emitted, or a carbon material Cobalt acid lithium (LiCoO<sub>2</sub>), the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery which uses lithium containing transition metal oxides, such as nickel acid lithium (LiNiO<sub>2</sub>) and manganic acid lithium (LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), as positive active material -- a small light weight -- and it came to be put in practical use as a chargeable and dischargeable cell in high capacity. [0003]

If it is in nickel acid lithium ( $\text{LiNiO}_2$ ) among the lithium containing transition metal oxides used for the positive active material of the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery mentioned above, While it had the feature of being high capacity, it was inferior to safety, and since it had the fault that excess voltage was large, it was inferior to cobalt acid lithium. If it was in manganic acid lithium ( $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ ), while it had the feature that resources are abundant and that it is cheap, since it was with low energy density and had the fault that manganese itself dissolved at an elevated temperature, it was inferior to cobalt acid lithium. For this reason, in

the present, it is in use to use cobalt acid lithium (LiCoO<sub>2</sub>) as a lithium containing transition metal oxide.

[0004]

By the way, since cobalt acid lithium (LiCoO<sub>2</sub>) is put to the potential beyond 4V to lithium, if this is used for the positive active material of a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery, whenever it repeats a charging and discharging cycle, cobalt will come to be eluted from an anode. For this reason, the anode deteriorated and the problem that the capacitance characteristics after a charging and discharging cycle and a load characteristic fell was produced. Then, the lithium content cobalt multiple oxide expressed with general formula LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> by which the different species elements M, such as V, Cr, Fe, Mn, nickel, aluminum, Ti, and Zr, were added at the time of composition of cobalt acid lithium for example, It came to be proposed with the patent documents 1-7.

[0005] In the lithium content cobalt multiple oxide expressed with general formula  $LiCo_{1.x}M_xO_2$ 

proposed with these patent documents 1-7, Since elution of cobalt to the inside of an electrolysis solution is controlled compared with cobalt acid lithium (LiCoO<sub>2</sub>), load performance and charge-and-discharge cycle performance come to improve.

[Patent documents 1] JP,4-319260,A

[Patent documents 2] JP,2000-123834,A

[Patent documents 3] JP,2001-319652,A

[Patent documents 4] JP,2002-198051,A

[Patent documents 5] JP,2001-273896,A

[Patent documents 6] JP,2001-068167,A

[Patent documents 7] JP,2004-047437,A

[Description of the Invention]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

[0006]

However, in order not to contribute a different species element to a cell reaction (charge-and-discharge reaction) in the lithium content cobalt multiple oxide in which the different species element proposed with the patent documents 1-7 mentioned above was added, While the addition of these different species elements followed on increasing and cell capacity fell, the problem that charge and discharge efficiency also fell was produced. Since crystallinity would fall if a different species element is added, while thermal stability also fell, the problem that load performance also fell was also produced. The room for an improvement is plentifully left behind also about charge-and-discharge cycle performance.

[0007]

Then, it aims at providing the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery thermal stability, load performance, and whose charge-and-discharge cycle performance improved, without reducing cell capacity and charge and discharge efficiency in this invention.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

[8000]

In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery of this invention, A zirconium is added by coprecipitation less than 1.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume, and magnesium or/and aluminum receive cobalt volume. A cobalt compound as a source of cobalt added less than 3.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol %, A general formula obtained by composition with a lithium compound as a lithium source is provided with a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide of a hexagonal system expressed with LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Zr, Mg, or/and aluminum) as positive active material.

[0009]

According to coprecipitation here at the time of composition of cobalt compounds, such as cobalt carbonate and cobalt hydroxide, a zirconium, Magnesium. Or/. Compared with a case where a zirconium, magnesium, or/and aluminum are added at the time of calcination of a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide, in a small quantity, homogeneously [ when aluminum is added ] on the surface of a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide And a zirconium and magnesium. Or/and, aluminum comes to be added. In this case, it became clear that a performance improvement effect is acquired, without being accompanied by capacity lowering at the time of composition of a cobalt compound, when a zirconium was added less than 1.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume according to coprecipitation.

moreover -- usually -- the time of mixed calcination of a source of cobalt, and a lithium source -- magnesium or/and aluminum -- 3.00-mol % -- charging capacity produces a phase transition near 125 mAh/g, and performances of a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide added, such as safe performance and charge-and-discharge cycle performance, do not improve. However, in addition to addition of a zirconium, charging capacity does not produce a phase transition near 125 mAh/g, and thermal stability (safe performance) and charge-and-discharge cycle performance of a lithium content cobalt multiple oxide which carried out coprecipitation addition of magnesium or/and the aluminum simultaneously improve.

[0011]

If this carries out coprecipitation addition of magnesium or/and the aluminum simultaneously in addition to addition of a zirconium, Elution depressor effect of cobalt by addition of a zirconium, and depressor effect of a phase transition by addition of magnesium or/and aluminum and an effect which crystal growth promotes are compatible, and it thinks because it became improvable [ the remarkable characteristic ] according to these synergistic effects.

### [0012]

And in order to obtain the above positive active material. An initial cobalt compound for carrying out pyrolysis generation of the cobalt compound used as a source of cobalt is received at cobalt volume, A coprecipitation process made to coprecipitate so that a zirconium may be added at more than 0.01 mol % and less than 1.0 mol %, magnesium, or/and aluminum may be added less than 3.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol %, What is necessary is just to have a mixing process which mixes the 1st ingredient that consists of a cobalt compound in which a zirconium, and magnesium or/and aluminum coprecipitated, and the 2nd ingredient that consists of a lithium compound used as a lithium source, and is used as a mixture, and a baking process which calcinates this mixture.

In this invention, while excelling in thermal stability and showing high safety, a charge-discharge cycle characteristic improves, and in order to provide a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery which controlled degradation at the time of charge preservation, the feature is in a point using specific positive active material. Therefore, a material more publicly known than before can be used about a negative pole material, a separator material, nonaqueous electrolyte material, and binder material.

[Effect of the Invention]

[0014]

In this invention, at the time of composition of the cobalt compound (for example, cobalt carbonate, cobalt hydroxide) as a source of cobalt, according to coprecipitation. A zirconium is added less than 1.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume, and magnesium or/and aluminum receive cobalt volume. The cobalt compound as a source of cobalt added less than 3.0 mol % at more than 0.01 mol %, He is trying for the general formula obtained by composition with the lithium compound as a lithium source to use the lithium content cobalt multiple oxide of the hexagonal system expressed with LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Zr, Mg, or/and aluminum) as positive active material. Thereby, it becomes possible by addition of a small quantity of a zirconium to obtain the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery thermal stability, load performance, and whose charge-and-discharge cycle performance improved, without reducing cell capacity and charge and discharge efficiency.

[Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention]

[0015]

Subsequently, although an embodiment of the invention is described in detail based on.

<u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, in the range which is not limited to this embodiment at all and does
not change the purpose of this invention, it changes suitably and this invention can be carried
out. <u>Drawing 1</u> is a figure showing the charging curve of an anode. <u>drawing 2</u> shows typically
the state where the important section of the nonaqueous electrolyte battery of this invention

was fractured to the lengthwise direction -- it is a fracture perspective view in part. [0016]

- 1. Production of anode
- (1) Production of the cobalt multiple oxide in which Zr and Mg were added First, sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>) after adding the zirconium sulfate (Zr(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) and magnesium sulfate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) of the specified quantity in a cobalt sulfate (CoSO<sub>4</sub>) solution. A zirconium (Zr) and magnesium (Mg) were made to coprecipitate by adding at the time of cobalt carbonate (CoCO<sub>3</sub>) composition. Then, the tricobalt tetroxide (Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) in which the zirconium and magnesium as a starting material of the source of cobalt were added by the thermal decomposition reaction in these was obtained.

Subsequently, after preparing lithium carbonate ( $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) as a starting material of a lithium source, weighing was carried out so that the mole ratio of lithium and cobalt might be set to 1:1. Subsequently, after mixing these with a mortar, the obtained mixture was calcinated at 850 \*\* in the air for 20 hours, and a zirconium and magnesium compounded the baking body of the lithium content cobalt multiple oxide ( $\text{LiCo}_{1-x}\text{M}_x\text{O}_2$  (M=Zr, Mg)) added by the surface.

Then, the compound baking body was ground until mean particle diameter was set to 10 micrometers, and it was considered as positive active material.

[0018]

The addition of a zirconium (Zr) to cobalt volume here at 0.50-mol%. So that positive active material compounded so that the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be 0.01-mol% may be used as the positive active material a1 and the addition of magnesium (Mg) may be 0.50-mol%. So that compounded positive active material may be used as the positive active material a2 and the addition of magnesium (Mg) may be 1.00-mol%. Compounded positive active material was used as the positive active material a3, positive active material compounded so that the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be 2.00-mol% was used as the positive active material compounded so that the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be 3.00-mol% was used as the positive active material a5. [0019]

The addition of the zirconium (Zr) made positive active material compounded at 0.50-mol% so that the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be 4.00-mol% the cathode active material volume a6, and magnesium (Mg) used as the positive active material x1 positive active material compounded by additive-free. The addition of a zirconium (Zr) is the value produced by ICP (Inductivery Coupled Plasma; plasma emission spectrometry) analyzing, and the addition of magnesium (Mg) is the value produced by analyzing with an atomic absorption method. [0020]

(2) Production of the cobalt multiple oxide in which Zr and aluminum were added First, sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO $_3$ ) after adding the zirconium sulfate (Zr(SO $_4$ )  $_2$ ) and aluminum sulfate (aluminum $_2$ (SO $_4$ )  $_3$ ) of the specified quantity in a cobalt sulfate (CoSO $_4$ ) solution. A zirconium (Zr) and aluminum (aluminum) were made to coprecipitate by adding at the time of cobalt carbonate (CoCO $_3$ ) composition. Then, the tricobalt tetroxide (Co $_3$ O $_4$ ) in which the zirconium and aluminum as a starting material of the source of cobalt were added by the thermal decomposition reaction in these was obtained. [0021]

Subsequently, after preparing lithium carbonate (Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) as a starting material of a lithium source, weighing was carried out so that the mole ratio of lithium and cobalt might be set to 1:1. Subsequently, after mixing these with a mortar, the obtained mixture was calcinated at 850 \*\* in the air for 20 hours, and a zirconium and aluminum compounded the baking body of the lithium content cobalt multiple oxide (LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Zr, aluminum)) added by the surface. Then, the compound baking body was ground until mean particle diameter was set to 10 micrometers, and it was considered as positive active material.

The addition of a zirconium (Zr) to cobalt volume here at 0.50-mol%. So that positive active material compounded so that the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 0.01-mol% may be used as the positive active material b1 and the addition of aluminum (aluminum) may be 0.50-mol%. So that compounded positive active material may be used as the positive active material b2 and the addition of aluminum (aluminum) may be 1.00-mol%. Compounded positive active material was used as the positive active material b3, positive active material compounded so that the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 2.00-mol% was used as the positive active material compounded so that the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 3.00-mol% was used as the positive active material b5. The addition of the zirconium (Zr) made positive active material compounded at 0.50-mol% so that the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 4.00-mol% the cathode active material volume b6. The addition of a zirconium (Zr) and aluminum (aluminum) is the value produced by ICP (Inductivery Coupled Plasma; plasma emission spectrometry) analyzing.

(3) Production of the cobalt multiple oxide in which Zr, and Mg and aluminum were added First, in a cobalt sulfate  $(CoSO_4)$  solution the zirconium sulfate  $(Zr(SO_4)_2)$ , magnesium sulfate  $(MgSO_4)$ , and aluminum sulfate (aluminum $_2(SO_4)_3$ ) of the specified quantity. After adding, a zirconium (Zr), and magnesium (Mg) and aluminum (aluminum) were made to coprecipitate by adding sodium bicarbonate  $(NaHCO_3)$  at the time of cobalt carbonate  $(CoCO_3)$  composition.

Then, the tricobalt tetroxide  $(Co_3O_4)$  in which the zirconium, magnesium, and aluminum as a starting material of the source of cobalt were added by the thermal decomposition reaction in these was obtained.

[0024]

Subsequently, after preparing lithium carbonate (Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) as a starting material of a lithium source, weighing was carried out so that the mole ratio of lithium and cobalt might be set to 1:1. Subsequently, after mixing these with a mortar, the obtained mixture is calcinated at 850 \*\* in the air for 20 hours, A zirconium, magnesium, and aluminum compounded the baking body of the lithium content cobalt multiple oxide (LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Zr, Mg, aluminum)) added by the surface. Then, the compound baking body was ground until mean particle diameter was set to 10 micrometers, and it was considered as positive active material.

Here, to cobalt volume, the addition of a zirconium (Zr) is 0.50-mol%, and the addition of magnesium (Mg) used as the positive active material c1 positive active material compounded so that the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 0.01-mol% at 1.00-mol%. The addition of a zirconium and magnesium is the same as that of above-mentioned c1, So that positive active material compounded so that the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 0.50-mol% may be used as the positive active material c2 and the addition of aluminum (aluminum) may be 1.00-mol%. Compounded positive active material was used as the positive active material c3, positive active material compounded so that the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 2.00-mol% was used as the positive active material c4, and positive active material compounded so that the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 3.00-mol% was used as the positive active material c5. The addition of a zirconium and magnesium was the same as that of above-mentioned c1, and made positive active material compounded so that the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 4.00-mol% the cathode active material volume c6. [0026]

To cobalt volume, the addition of a zirconium (Zr) is 0.50-mol%, and the addition of aluminum (aluminum) used as the positive active material d1 positive active material compounded so that the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be 0.01-mol% at 1.00-mol%. The addition of a zirconium and aluminum is the same as that of above-mentioned d1, So that positive active material compounded so that the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be 0.50-mol% may be used as the positive active material d2 and the addition of magnesium (Mg) may be 2.00-mol%. Compounded positive active material was used as the positive active material d4, and positive active material compounded so that the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be 3.00-mol% was used as the positive active material d5. The addition of a zirconium and aluminum was the same as that of above-mentioned d1, and made positive active material compounded so that

the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be 4.00-mol% the cathode active material volume d6. The addition of a zirconium (Zr) and aluminum (aluminum) is the value produced by ICP (Inductivery Coupled Plasma; plasma emission spectrometry) analyzing, and the addition of magnesium (Mg) is the value produced by analyzing with an atomic absorption method. [0027]

Subsequently, each of such positive active material using each positive active material a1-a6 produced as mentioned above, x1, b1-b6, c1-c6, and d1-d6 by 85 mass parts. By ten mass parts, the carbon powder end as a conducting agent was mixed so that the polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF) powder as a binder might serve as five mass parts, and it produced positive electrode mixture. Subsequently, the obtained positive electrode mixture is mixed with N-methyl pyrrolidone (NMP). After considering it as an anode slurry, this anode slurry was applied to 20-micrometer-thick both sides of a positive pole collector (aluminium foil or aluminum alloy foil) with the doctor blade method, and the active material layer was formed in both sides of a positive pole collector. After drying this, it rolled until it became predetermined thickness (for example, 170 micrometers) using the compression roll, and it cut to the prescribed dimension (at 55 mm, the length of width is 500 mm), and the anode 11 was produced, respectively.

[0028]

Subsequently, it is made above. 1 mol/l. of LiPF<sub>6</sub> is dissolved in the constant volume mixed solvent which makes a lithium metal counter each produced anode 11, and consists these of ethylene carbonate (EC) and diethyl carbonate (DEC). It was immersed into the prepared organic electrolysis liquid, the potential action at the time of charging at the current rate of 300 mA was plotted, and it asked for the charging curve. Then, in the anode 11 using the positive active material x1, as shown in drawing 1 (a), the point of inflection H resulting from a phase transition was observed in the charging curve near 125 mAh/g. On the other hand, in the anode 11 using the positive active material a1-a6, b1-b6, c1 - c6 \*\*\*\*, as shown in drawing 1 (b), the point of inflection which originates in a phase transition at the charging curve near 125 mAh/g was not accepted. Although drawing 1 (b) showed the charging curve of the anode 11 which used the positive active material a3, the almost same charging curve was obtained also in the anode 11 using the positive active material a1-a6 except the positive active material a3 and b1-b6, c1 - c6.

[0029]

#### 2. Production of negative electrode

By 95 mass parts, after the end of natural graphite powder was mixed so that the polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF) powder as a binder might serve as five mass parts, it mixed this with N-methyl pyrrolidone (NMP), and considered it as the negative-electrode slurry. Then, the obtained negative-electrode slurry was applied to 18-micrometer-thick both sides of a negative

pole collector (copper foil) with the doctor blade method, and the active material layer was formed in both sides of a negative pole collector. After drying this, it rolled until it became predetermined thickness (for example, 155 micrometers) using the compression roll, and it cut to the prescribed dimension (at 57 mm, the length of width is 550 mm), and the negative electrode 12 was produced.

[0030]3. Production of nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery

Subsequently, after making the separator 13 which consists of fine porous membrane made from polyethylene among these intervene using the anode 11 and the negative electrode 12 which were produced as mentioned above and piling up, this was spirally wound by the winder and the spiral electrode group was produced. Then, as shown in drawing 2, after having arranged the electric insulating plates 14 and 14 to the upper and lower sides of a spiral electrode group, respectively, it inserted from the opening into the cylindrical shape armor can 15 of the shape of a cylinder like object with base which serves as the iron negative pole terminals which performed the nickel plate for these spiral electrode groups to the surface, respectively. Subsequently, the negative electrode lead 12a which extends from the negative electrode 12 of a spiral electrode group was welded to the inner bottom of the armor can 15. On the other hand, the positive electrode lead 11a which extends from the anode 11 of a spiral electrode group was welded to the undersurface of the lid 16b of the obturation object 16. [0031]

Then, the organic electrolysis liquid which dissolved 1 mol/l. of LiPF<sub>6</sub> in the constant volume mixed solvent which consists of ethylene carbonate (EC) and diethyl carbonate (DEC) in the armor can 15, and was prepared was poured in. Subsequently, while laying the cylindrical gasket 17 in the opening of the armor can 15 by the product made from polypropylene (PP), the obturation object 16 was laid in the inside of this gasket 17. Then, obturate by closing the upper bed part of the opening of the armor can 15 to an inner direction, and a diameter at 18 mm. In height (length), design capacity produced the nonaqueous electrolyte battery 10 (A1-A6, B1 - B6, C1-C6, D1-D6 (however, D3 removes), and X1) of 1600mAh at 65 mm, respectively.

[0032]

Here the positive active material a1. The used nonaqueous electrolyte battery. Consider it as the cell A1 and the positive active material a2. The used nonaqueous electrolyte battery was used as the cell A2, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material a3 was made into cell A3, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material a4 was made into cell A4, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material a5 was made into cell A5, and the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material a6 was used as the cell A6. The positive active material b1. The used nonaqueous

electrolyte battery. Consider it as the cell B1 and the positive active material b2. The used nonaqueous electrolyte battery was made into cell B-2, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material b3 was used as the cell B3, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material b4 was made into cell B4, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material b5 was made into cell B5, and the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material b6 was made into cell B6. [0033]

The positive active material c1. The used nonaqueous electrolyte battery. Consider it as the cell C1 and the positive active material c2. The used nonaqueous electrolyte battery was used as the cell C2, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material c3 was used as the cell C3, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material c4 was used as the cell C4, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material c5 was used as the cell C5, and the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material c6 was used as the cell C6. The positive active material d1. The used nonaqueous electrolyte battery was used as the cell D1, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material d2 was used as the cell D2, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material d4 was used as the cell D4, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material d5 was used as the cell D5, and the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material d6 was used as the cell D6. The nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material d6 was used as the cell D6. The nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material x1 was used as the cell X1. [0034]

The obturation object 16 is provided with the anode cap 16a used as a positive pole terminal, and the lid 16b which closes the opening of the armor can 15. And the conductive elastic deformation board 18 which will deform if the gas pressure inside a cell goes up and it reaches at a predetermined setting pressure (for example, 14MPa) in the obturation object 16 which consists of these anode caps 16a and lids 16b, A rise of temperature allocates the PTC (Positive Temperature Coefficient) element 19 for which resistance increases. If an overcurrent flows into a cell and an unusual exothermic phenomenon is produced by this, resistance will increase and PTC element 19 will decrease an over-current. And if the gas pressure inside a cell goes up and it becomes more than a predetermined setting pressure (for example, 14MPa), the conductive elastic deformation board 18 will deform, contact with the conductive elastic deformation board 18 and the lid 16b is intercepted, and an over-current or a short-circuit current comes to be intercepted.

# [0035]

- 4. Measurement of battery characteristic
- (1) Thermometric analysis of a charge anode (measurement of DSC exothermic starting temperature)

Subsequently, using each of these cells A1-A6, B1 - B6, C1-C6, D1-D6 (however, D3 removes), and X1, it was 25 \*\* temperature environment, it was 100-mA charging current, and constant current charge was carried out until cell voltage was set to 4.2V. Then, each of these cells were disassembled all over the dry box, the anode was taken out, vacuum drying was washed and carried out by dimethyl carbonate, and the specimen was obtained. After adding 1 mg of ethylene carbonate to 4 mg of these specimens, it obturated in the cell made from aluminum under argon atmosphere. Subsequently, these cells are put into a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC), the heating rate carried out temperature up by 5 \*\* / min, and when the temperature (DSC exothermic starting temperature) to which each test piece starts self-generation of heat was measured, a result as shown in the following table 1 was brought. [0036]

### (2) Initial capacity

It is 25 \*\* temperature environment using each of these cells A1-A6, B1 - B6, C1-C6, D1-D6 (however, D3 removes), and X1, It was 1600 mA (numerical value as which 1 It:It is expressed in rated capacity (mAh) / 1h (time)) charging current, and constant potential charge was carried out after carrying out constant current charge until cell voltage was set to 4.2V until end current was set to 30 mA with the constant voltage whose cell voltage is 4.2V. Then, when the charge and discharge of making it discharge until cell voltage is set to 2.75V by 1600 mA (1lt) discharge current were performed only once and the service capacity (initial capacity) of 1 cycle eye was calculated from the charging time value, a result as shown in the following table 1 was brought.

[0037]

### (3) Load performance

Similarly it is 25 \*\* temperature environment using each of these cells A1-A6, B1 - B6, C1-C6, D1-D6 (however, D3 removes), and X1, Constant potential charge was carried out after carrying out constant current charge by 1600 mA (1lt) charging current until cell voltage was set to 4.2V until end current was set to 30 mA with the constant voltage whose cell voltage is 4.2V. Then, it was made to discharge until cell voltage was set to 2.75V by 1600 mA (1lt) discharge current, and this was made into the charge and discharge of 1 cycle eye. Then, constant potential charge was carried out after carrying out constant current charge by 1600 mA (1lt) charging current until cell voltage was set to 4.2V until end current was set to 30 mA with the constant voltage whose cell voltage is 4.2V. Then, it was made to discharge until cell voltage was set to 2.75V by 4800 mA (3lt) discharge current, and this was made into the charge and discharge of a two-cycle eye. Subsequently, when asked for the ratio (%) of the service capacity of the two-cycle eye to the service capacity of 1 cycle eye as load performance (%), a result as shown in the following table 1 was brought.

(4) 25 \*\* charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate

It is 25 \*\* temperature environment using each of these cells A1-A6, B1 - B6, C1-C6, D1-D6 (however, D3 removes), and X1, Constant potential charge was carried out after carrying out constant current charge by 1600 mA (1It) charging current until cell voltage was set to 4.2V until end current was set to 30 mA with the constant voltage whose cell voltage is 4.2V. Then, it was made to discharge until cell voltage was set to 2.75V by 1600 mA (1It) discharge current, and this was made into the charge and discharge of 1 cycle eye. Subsequently, when asked for the ratio (%) of the service capacity of a 300 cycle eye [ as opposed to the service capacity of 300 cycle repetition \*\*\*\*\*\* and 1 cycle eye for such charge and discharge ] as a charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate (%) in 25 \*\*, a result as shown in the following table 1 was brought.

[0039]

(5) 60 \*\* charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate

It is 60 \*\* temperature environment using each of these cells A1-A6, B1 - B6, C1-C6, D1-D6 (however, D3 removes), and X1, Constant potential charge was carried out after carrying out constant current charge by 1600 mA (1lt) charging current until cell voltage was set to 4.2V until end current was set to 30 mA with the constant voltage whose cell voltage is 4.2V. Then, it was made to discharge until cell voltage was set to 2.75V by 1600 mA (1lt) discharge current, and this was made into the charge and discharge of 1 cycle eye. Subsequently, when asked for the ratio (%) of the service capacity of a 300 cycle eye [ as opposed to the service capacity of 300 cycle repetition \*\*\*\*\*\* and 1 cycle eye for such charge and discharge ] as a charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate (%) in 60 \*\*, a result as shown in the following table 1 was brought.

[0040]

(6) Charge internal short circuit examination

It is 1600 mA (1It) charging current, using respectively each of these cells A1-A6, B1 - B6, C1-C6, D1-D6 (however, D3 removes), and X1 every ten pieces, Constant potential charge was carried out after carrying out constant current charge until cell voltage was set to 4.4V until end current was set to 30 mA with the constant voltage whose cell voltage is 4.4V. Then, when iron nails 3 mm in diameter were made to penetrate near the center of each cell and a cell burned, the charge internal short circuit examination judge that is unusual was done, and when asked for the number which abnormalities generated, a result as shown in the following table 1 was brought. On the usual cell service condition, charge voltages are 4.1-4.2V, and are not set in such the state.

[0041]

(7) Existence of a phase transition

The case where made into those with a phase transition the case where the point of inflection

where charging capacity originates in a phase transition at the charge-and-discharge curve near 125 mAh/g was seen when the charge and discharge of each cells A1-A6, B1 - B6, C1-C6, D1-D6 (however, D3 removes), and X1 are carried out, and the point of inflection is not seen. As a result of doing the examination judged as having no phase transition, a result as shown in the following table 1 was brought.

[Table 1]

電池	正極	活物質の	内訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能		60℃充 放電サ	内部 短絡	相転 移の
	Zrの 添加量	M g の 添加量	A l の 添加量	始温度		IX HC	ルイク量 容量維持率	イクル	型 異 発生 数	有無
種類	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(℃)	(m A h)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(個)	
X 1	0.50	なし	なし	174	1635	9 4	9 2	7 7	10	有り
A 1	0.50	0.01	なし	179	1638	94	9 5	8 0	9	なし
A 2	0.50	0.50	なし	181	1639	9 5	95	8 1	8	なし
A 3	0.50	1.00	なし	185	1634	9 5	96	8 1	8	なし
A 4	0.50	2.00	なし	185	1632	9 5	96	8 2	8	なし
A 5	0.50	3.00	なし	186	1635	94	96	8 1	7	なし
A 6	0.50	4.00	なし	185	1605	9 1	96	8 0	6	なし
B 1	0.50	なし	0.01	183	1635	9 7	93	8 1	6	なし
B 2	0.50	なし	0.50	187	1633	9 7	93	84	6	なし
В 3	0.50	なし	1.00	188	1634	97	92	84	5	なし
В 4	0.50	なし	2.00	188	1633	9 7	93	8 3	6	なし
В 5	0.50	なし	3.00	189	1631	9 7	9 3	8 2	5	なし
В 6	0.50	なし	4.00	190	1602	9 7	93	81	5	なし
C 1	0.50	1.00	0.01	191	1639	9 4	9 7	8 3	0	なし
C 2	0.50	1.00	0.50	191	1635	94	97	8 4	0	なし
C 3	0.50	1.00	1.00	193	1637	9 5	96	8 4	0	なし
C 4	0.50	1.00	2.00	194	1632	9 5	9 7	8 4	0	なし
C 5	0.50	1.00	3.00	193	1630	9 5	9 7	8 4	0	なし
C 6	0.50	1.00	4.00	194	1611	9 5	9 6	8 4	0	なし
D 1	0.50	0.01	1.00	191	1636	9 5	9 6	8 3	0	なし
D 2	0.50	0.50	1.00	1 9 2	1638	9 5	9 7	8 4	0	なし
C 3	0.50	1.00	1.00	193	1637	9 5	9 6	8 4	0	なし
D 4	0.50	2.00	1.00	193	1640	9 4	9 6	8 4	0	なし
D 5	0.50	3.00	1.00	194	1635	9 4	9 6	8 3	0	なし
D 6	0.50	4.00	1.00	194	1618	9 4	9 6	8 3	0	なし

### [0042]

When the addition of magnesium (Mg) becomes more than 0.01mol% to cobalt volume so that clearly from the result of the above-mentioned table 1, it turns out that DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*) rises and the capacity maintenance rate (%) after the 300 cycles in 25 \*\* and 60 \*\* is improving notably. If the addition of magnesium (Mg) becomes more than 0.01mol% to cobalt volume, since the phase transition was controlled for charging capacity near 125 mAh/g and the crystal structure was stabilized as shown in drawing 1 (b), this can be guessed. Then, when charging capacity performed X diffraction evaluation near 125 mAh/g, it has checked carrying out the phase transition of the positive active material x1 used for the cell X1 from a hexagonal system to a hexagonal system through a monoclinic system.

However, in the positive active material a1-a6 used for the cells A1-A6, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (b), there is no phase transition and it became clear that it continues being a hexagonal system. If the addition of magnesium (Mg) becomes more than 4.00mol% to cobalt volume, while initial capacity will fall, a load characteristic also comes to fall. From these things, it can be said that it is preferred to regulate to less than 3.00mol% at more than 0.01mol% to cobalt volume as for the addition of magnesium (Mg).

# [0044]

Similarly, when the addition of aluminum becomes more than 0.01mol%, it turns out that DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*) rises and internal short circuit test performance improves. It turns out that the capacity maintenance rate (%) after the 300 cycles in 60 \*\* is improving notably. If the addition of aluminum (aluminum) becomes more than 0.01mol% to cobalt volume, since the phase transition was controlled for charging capacity near 125 mAh/g and the crystal structure was stabilized as shown in drawing 1 (b), this can be guessed. When X diffraction evaluation near the said charging capacity was actually performed, there was no phase transition and it continues being a hexagonal system. If addition beyond 4.00mol% is performed, the initial capacity of a cell will fall. Therefore, it is thought that a suitable addition is 0.01% - 3.0-mol%.

# [0045]

Only Zr (0.5-mol%) and Mg (1-mol%) are added so that clearly from the result of the above-mentioned table 1, It turns out that there is much DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*) of aluminum (aluminum) at 185 \*\* in cell A3 using the additive-free positive active material a3 as the number of charge internal short circuit abnormal occurrences with eight pieces. Since DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*) became low and the thermal stability of the anode fell when aluminum (aluminum) was not added by positive active material, this is considered that

the number of charge internal short circuit abnormal occurrences increased. [0046]

On the other hand, in the cells C1-C6 using the positive active material c1-c6 in which both Mg (1-mol%) and aluminum (0.01-4-mol%) were added by Zr (0.5-mol%), it turns out that zero piece and abnormalities have not occurred in the number of charge internal short circuit abnormal occurrences. this receives cobalt volume -- Zr (0.5-mol%) and Mg (1-mol%) -- aluminum (aluminum) -- more than 0.01mol% -- when added, DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*) rose at not less than 191 \*\*, and the thermal stability of the anode improved -- it is considered a sake. However, if aluminum (aluminum) uses the positive active material c6 added only 4.00-mol% to cobalt volume like the cell C6, initial capacity will fall. For this reason, it can be said that it is preferred to be more than 0.01mol% and to regulate to less than 3.00mol% to cobalt volume as for the addition of aluminum (aluminum).

Only Zr (0.5-mol%) and aluminum (1-mol%) are added so that clearly from the result of the above-mentioned table 1, In the cell [ magnesium / (Mg) ] B3 using the additive-free positive active material b3, DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*) is as low as 188 \*\*, and it turns out [ the number of charge internal short circuit abnormal occurrences with five pieces, and ] many. Since DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*) became low and the thermal stability of the anode fell when magnesium (Mg) was not added by positive active material, this is

considered that the number of charge internal short circuit abnormal occurrences increased.

[0048]

On the other hand, in the cells D1-D6 using the positive active material d1-d6 in which both aluminum (1-mol%) and Mg (0.01-4-mol%) were added by Zr (0.5-mol%), While zero piece and abnormalities have not occurred in the number of charge internal short circuit abnormal occurrences, it turns out that the capacity maintenance rate (charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate) after 300 cycles is improving. This to cobalt volume with Zr (0.5-mol%) and aluminum (1-mol%). magnesium (Mg) -- more than 0.01mol% -- in the cells D1-D6 using the added positive active material d1-d6, DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*) rose at not less than 191 \*\*, and the thermal stability of the anode improved -- it is considered a sake. However, if magnesium (Mg) uses the positive active material d6 added only 4.00-mol% to cobalt volume like the cell D6, initial capacity will fall. For this reason, it can be said that it is preferred to be more than 0.01mol% and to regulate to less than 3.00mol% to cobalt volume as for the addition of magnesium (Mg).

[0049]

5. Addition of zirconium (Zr)

Subsequently, the addition of the zirconium (Zr) was examined. Then, the addition of magnesium (Mg) to cobalt volume at 1.00-mol%. Positive active material compounded so that

the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be 0.01-mol% was used as the positive active material a7, and positive active material compounded so that the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be 1.00-mol% was used as the positive active material a8. The addition of magnesium (Mg) made positive active material compounded at 1.00-mol% so that the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be 2.00-mol% the cathode active material volume a9, and the zirconium (Zr) made positive active material compounded by additive-free positive-active-material x2. [0050]

The addition of aluminum (aluminum) to cobalt volume at 1.00-mol%. Positive active material compounded so that the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be 0.01-mol% was used as the positive active material b7, and positive active material compounded so that the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be 1.00-mol% was used as the positive active material b8. The addition of aluminum (aluminum) made positive active material compounded at 1.00-mol% so that the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be 2.00-mol% the cathode active material volume b9, and the zirconium (Zr) used as the positive active material y positive active material compounded by additive-free.

[0051]

Both the additions of magnesium (Mg) and aluminum (aluminum) used as the positive active material c7 positive active material compounded so that the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be 0.01-mol% at 1.00-mol% to cobalt volume. The addition of magnesium and aluminum is the same as that of above-mentioned c7, Use as the positive active material c8 positive active material compounded so that the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be 1.00-mol%, and as [ the addition of a zirconium (Zr) ] as 2.00-mol%. Compounded positive active material was made into the cathode active material volume c9, the addition of aluminum and magnesium was the same as that of above-mentioned c1, and the zirconium (Zr) used as the positive active material z the cathode active material compounded by additive-free.

Like \*\*\*\* the addition of a zirconium (Zr) and aluminum (aluminum) by ICP (Inductivery Coupled Plasma; plasma emission spectrometry). It is the value produced by analyzing and the addition of magnesium (Mg) is the value produced by analyzing with an atomic absorption method.

[0052]

Subsequently, using each of such positive active material a7-a9, x2, b7-b9, y, c7-c9, and z, the anode 11 is produced like \*\*\*\*, this anode 11 is used, and design capacity is the nonaqueous electrolyte battery 10 (C7-C9 A7 - A9, B7-B9) of 1600mAh like \*\*\*\*. And X2, Y, and Z were produced, respectively. The nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material a7 was used as the cell A7 here, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material a8 was used as the cell A8, and the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material a9 was made into cell A9. The nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the

positive active material b7 was used as the cell B7, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material b8 was used as the cell B8, and the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material b9 was used as the cell B9. The nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material c7 was used as the cell C7, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material c8 was used as the cell C8, and the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material c9 was used as the cell C9. The nonaqueous electrolyte battery using positive-active-material x2 was used as the cell X2, the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material y was used as the cell Y, and the nonaqueous electrolyte battery using the positive active material z was used as the cell Z.

[0053]

Using each of these cells A7 - A9, B7-B9, C7-C9 and X2, Y, and Z, do a battery characteristic examination by the same method as \*\*\*\*, and Subsequently, DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*), When asked for the existence of initial capacity (mAh), load (%) and performance, 25 \*\* charging and discharging cycle (%) and a capacity maintenance rate, 60 \*\* charging and discharging cycle (%) and a capacity maintenance rate, the number of internal short circuit abnormal occurrences (piece), and the phase transition, respectively, the result as shown in the following table 2 was obtained. The result of cell A3 mentioned above, B3, and C3 is also collectively shown in the following table 2.

[Table 2]

電池	正極	活物質の	内訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能	25℃充 放電サ	60℃充 放電サ	内部 短絡	相転 移の
	Zrの 添加量	M g の 添加量	Alの 添加量	始温度		12.110	ベクル 容量維持 率	ベイタ量維持 率	異常 発生 数	有無
種類	(mo1%)	(mol%)	(mo1%)	(°C)	(mAh)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(個)	
X 2	なし	1.00	なし	187	1 6 3 7	8 8	8 7	7 4	7	なし
A 7	0.01	1.00	なし	187	1635	9 4	9 5	8 1	8	なし
A 3	0.50	1.00	なし	1 8 5	1634	9 5	96	8 1	8	なし
A 8	1.00	1.00	なし	184	1635	9 5	96	8 1	8	なし
A 9	2.00	1.00	なし	181	1602	9 5	96	8 3	9	なし
Y	なし	なし	1.00	188	1635	8 9	8 7	7 5	5	なし
В 7	0.01	なし	1.00	188	1635	9 7	93	8 3	5	なし
В 3	0.50	なし	1.00	188	1634	9 7	92	8 4	5	なし
В 8	1.00	なし	1.00	188	1633	9 7	9 3	8 4	5	なし
В 9	2.00	なし	1.00	183	1603	9 7	93	8 3	8	なし
Z	なし	1.00	1.00	192	1635	8 8	90	7 5	8	なし
C 7	0.01	1.00	1.00	193	1637	9 4	96	8 3	0	なし
C 3	0.50	1.00	1.00	193	1637	9 5	96	8 4	0	なし
C 8	1.00	1.00	1.00	192	1635	9 5	98	8 4	0	なし
C 9	2.00	1.00	1.00	188	1610	9 5	96	8 4	4	なし

# [0054]

In additive-free positive-active-material x2 and the cell X2 using y, and Y, it turns out that the capacity maintenance rate in 25 \*\* after 300 cycles and 60 \*\* is falling so that clearly from the result of the above-mentioned table 2. [ zirconium / (Zr) ] In the cell [ zirconium / (Zr) ] Z both magnesium, (Mg), and aluminum (aluminum) are added, and using the additive-free positive active material z, It turns out that the capacity maintenance rate in 25 \*\* after 300 cycles and 60 \*\* is falling with the number of charge internal short circuit abnormal occurrences with eight pieces while it is large. While its number of charge internal short circuit abnormal occurrences will increase since this has the low conductivity of the active material itself and the rise of the

battery temperature at the time of short-circuit current energization is large if the zirconium (Zr) is not added by positive active material, The electrode reaction at the time of charge and discharge becomes difficult to advance smoothly, and is considered that the capacity maintenance rate in 25 \*\* and 60 \*\* fell.

[0055]

receiving cobalt volume on the other hand -- a zirconium (Zr) -- more than 0.01mol% -- in cell A3, A7 - A9 (B3, B7-B9) using the positive active material a3, a7 - a9 which were added (b3, b7-b9). It turns out that the capacity maintenance rate (%) in 25 \*\* after \*\*, load performance, and 300 cycles and 60 \*\* is improving. however -- the addition of a zirconium (Zr) receives cobalt volume -- 2.00-mol% -- in cell A9 (B9) using the added positive active material a9 (b9), while DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*) falls and thermal stability falls, initial capacity also comes to fall. From these things, it can be said that it is preferred to regulate to less than 1.00mol% at more than 0.01mol% to cobalt volume as for the addition of a zirconium (Zr). [0056]

In the cell C3 using the positive active material c3 in which both magnesium, (Mg), and aluminum (aluminum) were added, and the zirconium (Zr) was added, c7 - c8, C7 - C8. While zero piece and abnormalities have not occurred in \*\* and the number of charge internal short circuit abnormal occurrences, it turns out that the capacity maintenance rate in 25 \*\* after 300 cycles and 60 \*\* is improving. this receives cobalt volume -- a zirconium (Zr) -- more than 0.01mol% -- in the cell C3 using the positive active material c3, c7 - c8 which were added, C7 - C8, While the rise of the battery temperature at the time of short-circuit current energization was eased because the conductivity of an active material improves, an electrode reaction becomes smooth and it is thought that elution of cobalt was controlled. However, if a zirconium (Zr) uses the positive active material c9 added only 2.00-mol% to cobalt volume like the cell C9, initial capacity will fall. For this reason, it can be said that it is preferred to be more than 0.01mol% and to regulate to less than 1.00mol% to cobalt volume as for the addition of a zirconium (Zr).

[0057]

5. Coprecipitation addition of magnesium of cobalt multiple oxide in which Zr and Mg were added

In the example mentioned above, after making a zirconium (Zr) and magnesium (Mg) coprecipitate at the time of cobalt carbonate ( $CoCO_3$ ) composition, this by a thermal decomposition reaction. Obtain a zirconium and the tricobalt tetroxide ( $Co_3O_4$ ) of magnesium addition, and lithium carbonate ( $Li_2CO_3$ ) is added and calcinated to this. The example used as the baking body of a zirconium and cobalt acid lithium ( $LiCo_{1-X}M_XO_2$  (M=Zr, Mg)) of magnesium addition was explained. Here, the coprecipitation addition effect of magnesium

was examined below.

[0058]

For this reason, after making a zirconium (Zr) coprecipitate at the time of cobalt carbonate (CoCO<sub>3</sub>) composition, the tricobalt tetroxide (Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) of zirconium addition was obtained for this by the thermal decomposition reaction. Thus, while preparing the tricobalt tetroxide (Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) of zirconium addition as a starting material of the source of cobalt, lithium carbonate (Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) was prepared as a starting material of a lithium source. Subsequently, after carrying out weighing and mixing these so that the mole ratio of lithium and cobalt may be set to 1:1, magnesium oxide (MgO) was further added as a magnesium source, and it mixed. Subsequently, the obtained mixture was calcinated at 850 \*\* in the air for 20 hours, and the baking body of a zirconium and cobalt acid lithium (LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Zr, Mg)) of magnesium addition was compounded.

[0059]

The addition (an addition is the value produced by ICP analyzing) of a zirconium (Zr) is 0.50-mol%, Positive active material compounded so that the addition (an addition is the value produced by analyzing with an atomic absorption method) of magnesium might be 0.01-mol% is used as the positive active material a10, and the addition of a zirconium (Zr) is 0.50-mol%, Positive active material compounded so that the addition of magnesium might be 3.00-mol% was used as the positive active material a11.

[0060]

Subsequently, after producing an anode like \*\*\*\* using each positive active material a10 and a11 which were produced as mentioned above, respectively, the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery A10 and A11 were produced like \*\*\*\*, respectively. The thing using the positive active material a10 was used as the cell A10, and the thing using the positive active material a11 was used as the cell A11. Using each of these cells A10 and A11, do a battery characteristic examination by the same method as \*\*\*\*, and DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*), When asked for the existence of initial capacity (mAh), load (%) and performance, 25 \*\* charging and discharging cycle (%) and a capacity maintenance rate, 60 \*\* charging and discharging cycle (%) and a capacity maintenance rate, the number of internal short circuit abnormal occurrences (piece), and the phase transition, respectively, a result as shown in the following table 3 was brought. The result of the cell X1 mentioned above, A1, and A5 is also collectively shown in the following table 3.

[Table 3]

電池	正極	活物質の	内訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能	25℃充 放電サ	60℃充 放電サ	内部 短絡	相転 移の
	Z r の 添加量	M g の 添加量	A 1 の 添加量	始温度		1-1- (16)	ベイクル 容量維持率	ベイクル 容量維持率	異常 発生 数	有無
種類	(mo1%)	(mol%)	(mol%)	(℃)	(m A h)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(個)	
X 1	0.50	なし	なし	174	1635	9 4	9 2	7 7	1 0	有り
A 1	0.50	0.01	なし	179	1638	9 4	9 5	8 0	9	なし
A 5	0.50	3.00	なし	186	1635	9 4	9 6	8 1	7	なし
A10	0.50	0.01	なし	173	1634	9 3	9 2	7 7	10	有り
A11	0.50	3.00	なし	176	1635	8 8	93	77	10	有り

### [0061]

clear from the result of the above-mentioned table 3 -- as -- magnesium (Mg) -- the time of calcination -- 0.01-mol% or 3.00-mol% -- in the added positive active material a10, the cell A10 using a11, and A11. Even if the addition of \*\* and magnesium made [ many ] it with 3.00-mol%, a phase transition was not lost and an effect remarkable in DSC exothermic starting temperature and a charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate was not accepted as compared with the cell X1 using the positive active material x1 additive-free in magnesium. It became clear that the load performance is falling conversely in the cell A11 using the positive active material a11 which the addition of not only it but magnesium increased with 3.00-mol%. From this, it is thought that the characteristic improvement effect by addition of magnesium (Mg) is what is obtained when coprecipitation addition is carried out. It is thought that the magnesium in which this was added at the time of calcination is because it is hard to dissolve to cobalt acid lithium compared with the case where coprecipitation addition is carried out.

# [0062]

6. Coprecipitation addition of aluminum of cobalt multiple oxide in which Zr and aluminum were added

The coprecipitation addition effect of aluminum of a cobalt multiple oxide ( $\text{LiCo}_{1-X}\text{M}_X\text{O}_2$  (M=Zr, aluminum)) that Zr and aluminum were added as well as \*\*\*\* was examined. Then, after making a zirconium (Zr) coprecipitate at the time of cobalt carbonate ( $\text{CoCO}_3$ ) composition, the tricobalt tetroxide ( $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ) of zirconium addition was obtained for this by the thermal

decomposition reaction. Thus, while preparing the tricobalt tetroxide ( ${\rm Co_3O_4}$ ) of zirconium addition as a starting material of the source of cobalt, lithium carbonate ( ${\rm Li_2CO_3}$ ) was prepared as a starting material of a lithium source. Subsequently, after carrying out weighing and mixing these so that the mole ratio of lithium and cobalt may be set to 1:1, the aluminum oxide (aluminum $_2{\rm O_3}$ ) was further added as an aluminum source, and it mixed. Subsequently, the obtained mixture was calcinated at 850 \*\* in the air for 20 hours, and the baking body of a zirconium and cobalt acid lithium ( ${\rm LiCo_{1-X}M_XO_2}$  (M=Zr, aluminum)) of aluminum addition was compounded.

[0063]

The addition (an addition is the value produced by ICP analyzing) of a zirconium (Zr) is 0.50-mol%, Positive active material compounded so that the addition (an addition is the value produced by ICP analyzing) of aluminum might be 0.01-mol% is used as the positive active material b10, and the addition of a zirconium (Zr) is 0.50-mol%, Positive active material compounded so that the addition of aluminum might be 3.00-mol% was used as the positive active material b11.

[0064]

Subsequently, after producing an anode like \*\*\*\* using each positive active material b10 and b11 which were produced as mentioned above, respectively, the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery B10 and B11 were produced like \*\*\*\*, respectively. The thing using the positive active material b10 was used as the cell B10, and the thing using the positive active material b11 was used as the cell B11. Using each of these cells B10 and B11, do a battery characteristic examination by the same method as \*\*\*\*, and DSC exothermic starting temperature (\*\*), When asked for the existence of initial capacity (mAh), load (%) and performance, 25 \*\* charging and discharging cycle (%) and a capacity maintenance rate, 60 \*\* charging and discharging cycle (%) and a capacity maintenance rate, the number of internal short circuit abnormal occurrences (piece), and the phase transition, respectively, a result as shown in the following table 4 was brought. The result of the cell X1 mentioned above, B1, and B5 is also collectively shown in the following table 4.

[Table 4]

電池	止極	运活物質	の内訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能	25℃充 放電サ	60℃充 放電サ	内部 短絡	相転 移の
	Z r の 添加量	M g ⊄. 添加量	A 1 の 添加量	始温度		IT HIS	ルイター 次イ 容量権	ルイクル 容量維持率	異発生数	有無
種類	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(C)	(mAh)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(個)	
ХI	0.50	な、し	なし	174	1635	9 4	92	7 7	10	有り
B 1	0.50	なし	0.01	183	1635	9 7	93	8 1	6	なし
В 5	0.50	なし	3.00	1.89	1631	9 7	93	8 2	5	なし
B 10	0.50	なし	0.01	173	1634	9 3	92	7 6	10	有り
B 11	0.50	なし	3.00	176	1635	9 4	92	78	1 0	有り

# [0065]

clear from the result of the above-mentioned table 4 -- as -- aluminum (aluminum) -- the time of calcination -- 0.01-mol% or 3.00-mol% -- in the added positive active material b10, the cell B10 using b11, and B11. Even if the addition of \*\* and aluminum made [ many ] it with 3.00-mol%, a phase transition was not lost and an improvement effect remarkable in DSC exothermic starting temperature and load performance was not accepted as compared with the cell X1 using the positive active material x1 additive-free in aluminum. By addition beyond 3.00mol%, since it is possible that initial capacity falls, it is thought that the improvement effect by addition of aluminum is what is obtained only when coprecipitation addition is carried out.

- 7. Coprecipitation addition of cobalt multiple oxide in which Zr, and Mg and aluminum were added
- (1) Coprecipitation addition of aluminum

The coprecipitation addition effect of aluminum of a cobalt multiple oxide ( $\text{LiCo}_{1\text{-X}}\text{M}_{\text{X}}\text{O}_{2}$  (M=Mg, Zr, aluminum)) that Zr, and Mg and aluminum were added as well as \*\*\*\* was examined. For this reason, after making a zirconium (Zr) and magnesium (Mg) coprecipitate at the time of cobalt carbonate ( $\text{CoCO}_{3}$ ) composition, the zirconium and the tricobalt tetroxide ( $\text{Co}_{3}\text{O}_{4}$ ) of magnesium addition were obtained for this by the thermal decomposition reaction. Thus, while preparing the zirconium and the tricobalt tetroxide ( $\text{Co}_{3}\text{O}_{4}$ ) of magnesium addition as a starting material of the source of cobalt, lithium carbonate ( $\text{Li}_{2}\text{CO}_{3}$ ) was prepared as a

starting material of a lithium source. Subsequently, after carrying out weighing and mixing these so that the mole ratio of lithium and cobalt may be set to 1:1, the aluminum oxide (aluminum $_2O_3$ ) was further added as an aluminum source, and it mixed. Subsequently, the obtained mixture was calcinated at 850 \*\* in the air for 20 hours, and the baking body of a zirconium, magnesium, and cobalt acid lithium (LiCo $_{1-X}M_XO_2$  (M=Mg, Zr, aluminum)) of aluminum addition was compounded.

[0067]

The addition (an addition is the value produced by ICP analyzing) of a zirconium (Zr) is made into 0.50-mol%, and it is a magnesium (Mg) addition (an addition with an atomic absorption method.). the value produced by analyzing -- it is -- positive active material compounded so that it might be considered as 1.00-mol% and the addition (an addition is the value produced by ICP analyzing) of aluminum (aluminum) might be 0.01-mol% was used as the positive active material c10. Positive active material compounded so that similarly the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be made into 0.50-mol%, and the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be made into 1.00-mol% and the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be 3.00-mol% was used as the positive active material c11.

[8900]

Subsequently, after producing an anode like \*\*\*\* using each positive active material c10 and c11 which were produced as mentioned above, respectively, the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery C10 and C11 were produced like \*\*\*\*, respectively. The thing using the positive active material c10 was used as the cell C10, and the thing using the positive active material c11 was used as the cell C11. When DSC exothermic starting temperature, initial capacity, and a 25 \*\* charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate (%) were searched for by the same method as \*\*\*\* using each of these cells C10 and C11, respectively, a result as shown in the following table 5 was brought. The result of cell A3 mentioned above, C1, and C5 is also collectively shown in the following table 5.

[Table 5]

電池		正極	舌物質	質の内	訳		DSC 発熱開	初期容量	25℃充放 電サイクル 容量維持率 (%)	
種類				添加 101%)		添加 mol%)		(m A h)		
A 3	0.	5 0	1.	0 0	0		185	1635	9 6	
C 1	0.	5 0	1.	0 0	Ο.	0 1	191	1639	9 7	
C 5	0.	5 0	1.	0 0	3.	0 0	193	1630	9 7	
C 10	0.	5 0	1.	0 0	ο.	0 1	184	1633	9 6	
C 11	0.	5 0	1.	0 0	3.	0 0	186	1629	9 6	

### [0069]

clear from the result of the above-mentioned table 5 -- as -- aluminum (aluminum) -- the time of calcination -- 0.01-mol% or 3.00-mol% -- in the added positive active material c10, the cell C10 using c11, and C11. Even if the addition of \*\* and aluminum (aluminum) made [ many ] it with 3.00-mol%, an effect remarkable in the rise of DSC exothermic starting temperature was not accepted. From this, it is thought that the characteristic improvement effect by addition of aluminum (aluminum) is what is obtained when coprecipitation addition is carried out. [0070]

# (2) Coprecipitation addition of magnesium

Coprecipitation addition of magnesium of the cobalt multiple oxide ( $\text{LiCo}_{1-X}\text{M}_X\text{O}_2$  (M=Mg, Zr, aluminum)) in which Zr, and Mg and aluminum were added was also considered. Then, after making a zirconium (Zr) and aluminum (aluminum) coprecipitate at the time of cobalt carbonate ( $\text{CoCO}_3$ ) composition, the zirconium and the tricobalt tetroxide ( $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ) of aluminum addition were obtained for this by the thermal decomposition reaction. Thus, while preparing the zirconium and the tricobalt tetroxide ( $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ) of aluminum addition as a starting material of the source of cobalt, lithium carbonate ( $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) was prepared as a starting material of a lithium source. Subsequently, after carrying out weighing and mixing these so that the mole ratio of lithium and cobalt may be set to 1:1, magnesium oxide (MgO) was further added as a magnesium source, and it mixed. Subsequently, the obtained mixture was calcinated at 850 \*\* in the air for 20 hours, and the baking body of a zirconium, magnesium, and cobalt acid lithium

(LiCo $_{1-X}$ M $_{X}$ O $_{2}$  (M=Mg, Zr, aluminum)) of aluminum addition was compounded. [0071]

The addition (an addition is the value produced by ICP analyzing) of a zirconium (Zr) is made into 0.50-mol%, and it is an addition (an addition by ICP.) of aluminum (aluminum). the value produced by analyzing -- it is -- positive active material compounded so that it might be considered as 1.00-mol% and the addition (an addition is the value produced by analyzing with an atomic absorption method) of magnesium (Mg) might be 0.01-mol% was used as the positive active material d10. Positive active material compounded so that similarly the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be made into 0.50-mol%, and the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be made into 1.00-mol% and the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be 3.00-mol% was used as the positive active material d11.

# [0072]

Subsequently, after producing an anode like \*\*\*\* using each positive active material d10 and d11 which were produced as mentioned above, respectively, the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery D10 and D11 were produced like \*\*\*\*, respectively. The thing using the positive active material d10 was used as the cell D10, and the thing using the positive active material d11 was used as the cell D11. When DSC exothermic starting temperature, initial capacity, and a 25 \*\* charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate (%) were searched for by the same method as \*\*\*\* using each of these cells D10 and D11, respectively, a result as shown in the following table 6 was brought. The result of the cell B3 mentioned above, D1, and D5 is also collectively shown in the following table 6.

[Table 6]

追池		正極	舌物質	質の内	訳		DSC 発熱開	初期容量	25℃充放 電サイクル 容量維持率 (%)	
種類	1	添加 io1%)		添加 ol%)		添加 no1%)	始温度 (℃)	(m A h)		
В 3	0.	50	0		1.	0 0	188	1634	9 2	
D 1	0.	5 0	0.	0 1	1.	0 0	191	1636	9 6	
D 5	0.	5 0	3.	0 0	1.	0 0	194	1635	96	
D 10	0.	5 0	0.	0 1	1.	0 0	188	1634	9 2	
D11	0.	5 0	3.	0 0	1.	0 0	189	1632	9 3	

# [0073]

clear from the result of the above-mentioned table 6 -- as -- magnesium (Mg) -- the time of calcination -- 0.01-mol% or 3.00-mol% -- in the added positive active material d10, the cell D10 using d11, and D11. Even if the addition of \*\* and magnesium (Mg) makes [ many ] it with 3.00-mol%, while an effect remarkable in the rise of DSC exothermic starting temperature is not accepted, it turns out that the capacity maintenance rate (charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate) after 300 cycles does not improve, either. From this, it is thought that the characteristic improvement effect by addition of magnesium (Mg) is what is obtained when coprecipitation addition is carried out.

# (3) Coprecipitation addition of a zirconium

Coprecipitation addition of the zirconium of the cobalt multiple oxide ( $\text{LiCo}_{1-X}\text{M}_X\text{O}_2$  (M=Mg, Zr, aluminum)) in which Zr, and Mg and aluminum were added was also considered. Then, after making magnesium (Mg) and aluminum (aluminum) coprecipitate at the time of cobalt carbonate ( $\text{CoCO}_3$ ) composition, magnesium and the tricobalt tetroxide ( $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ) of aluminum addition were obtained for this by the thermal decomposition reaction. Thus, while preparing magnesium and the tricobalt tetroxide ( $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ) of aluminum addition as a starting material of the source of cobalt, lithium carbonate ( $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) was prepared as a starting material of a lithium source. Subsequently, after carrying out weighing and mixing these so that the mole ratio of lithium and cobalt may be set to 1:1, zirconium oxide ( $\text{ZrO}_2$ ) was further added as a zirconium source, and it mixed. Subsequently, the obtained mixture was calcinated at 850 \*\* in the air for 20 hours, and the baking body of a zirconium, magnesium, and cobalt acid lithium ( $\text{LiCo}_{1-X}\text{M}_X\text{O}_2$  (M=Zr, Mg, aluminum)) of aluminum addition was compounded.

The addition of magnesium (Mg) (an addition with an atomic absorption method.) the value produced by analyzing -- it is -- considering it as 1.00-mol% -- the addition (an addition by ICP.) of aluminum (aluminum) the value produced by analyzing -- it is -- positive active material compounded so that it might be considered as 1.00-mol% and the addition (an addition is the value produced by ICP analyzing) of a zirconium (Zr) might be 0.01-mol% was used as the positive active material e1. Positive active material compounded so that similarly the addition of magnesium (Mg) might be made into 1.00-mol%, and the addition of aluminum (aluminum) might be made into 1.00-mol% and the addition of a zirconium (Zr) might be 1.00-mol% was used as the positive active material e2.

Subsequently, after producing an anode like \*\*\*\* using each positive active material e1 and e2 which were produced as mentioned above, respectively, the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery E1 and E2 were produced like \*\*\*\*, respectively. The thing using the positive active material e1 was used as the cell E1, and the thing using the positive active material e2 was used as the cell E2. When DSC exothermic starting temperature, initial capacity, and a 25 \*\* charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate (%) were searched for by the same method as \*\*\*\* using each of these cells E1 and E2, respectively, a result as shown in the following table 7 was brought. The result of the cell Z mentioned above, C7, and C8 is also collectively shown in the following table 7.

# [Table 7]

電池	正極流	舌物質の内	畑	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	2 5℃充放 電サイクル 容量維持率 (%)	
種類		Mg添加量(mol%)	Λ1添加 量(mol%)		(m A h)		
Z	0	1.00	1.00	192	1635	9 0	
C 7	0.01	1.00	1. 00	193	1637	9 6	
C 8	1.00	1. 00	1. 00	192	1635	9 7	
E 1	0.01	1.00	1. 00	192	1635	9 0	
E 2	1.00	1. 00	1. 00	192	1633	9 1	

# [0077]

clear from the result of the above-mentioned table 7 -- as -- a zirconium (Zr) -- the time of calcination -- 0.01-mol% or 1.00-mol% -- in the added positive active material e1, the cell E1 using e2, and E2, it turns out that the capacity maintenance rate (charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate) after 300 cycles does not improve, either. From this, it is thought that the characteristic improvement effect by addition of a zirconium (Zr) is what is obtained when coprecipitation addition is carried out.

# [0078]

From the above thing, cobalt volume is received [ zirconium / (Zr) ] in less than 1.00 mol % and magnesium (Mg) at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume. Less than 3.00 mol % and aluminum (aluminum) at more than 0.01 mol % by adding less than 3.00 mol % according to

coprecipitation simultaneously at more than 0.01 mol % to cobalt volume, It can be said that it becomes possible to attain a good load characteristic, a charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate, and safe performance, without producing capacity lowering. [0079]

8. Addition \*\*\*\*\*\* of different species element which replaces zirconium (Zr) Although the example which adds a zirconium (Zr), magnesium (Mg), or ARUMINIU (aluminum) as a different species element to cobalt acid lithium ( $\text{LiCoO}_2$ ) was examined in the example mentioned above, Here, the case where titanium (Ti) was added as other different species elements which replace a zirconium (Zr) was examined. Then, in a cobalt sulfate ( $\text{CoSO}_4$ ) solution titanium sulfate ( $\text{Ti}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ ) and magnesium sulfate

Then, in a cobalt suifate  $(CoSO_4)$  solution transform suifate  $(T(SO_4)_2)$  and magnesium suifate  $(MgSO_4)$  of the specified quantity (or aluminum sulfate (aluminum $_2(SO_4)_3)$ ). After adding, titanium (Ti) and magnesium (or aluminum) were made to coprecipitate by adding sodium bicarbonate  $(NaHCO_3)$  at the time of cobalt carbonate  $(CoCO_3)$  composition. Then, the tricobalt tetroxide  $(Co_3O_4)$  in which titanium and magnesium (or aluminum) as a starting material of the source of cobalt were added by the thermal decomposition reaction in these was obtained.

[0800]

Subsequently, after preparing lithium carbonate (Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) as a starting material of a lithium source, weighing was carried out so that the mole ratio of lithium and cobalt might be set to 1:1. Subsequently, after mixing these with a mortar, the obtained mixture is calcinated at 850 \*\* in the air for 20 hours, Titanium and magnesium (or aluminum) compounded the baking body of the lithium content cobalt multiple oxide (LiCo<sub>1-X</sub>M<sub>X</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M=Ti, MgorAl)) added by the surface. Then, the compound baking body was ground until mean particle diameter was set to 10 micrometers, and it was considered as positive active material. In this case, it compounded so that the addition (an addition is the value produced by ICP analyzing in addition) of titanium (Ti) and magnesium (or aluminum) might be 0.50-mol% and 1.00-mol%, respectively, and this was set to the positive active material w1 and w2.

[0081]

Subsequently, after producing an anode like \*\*\*\*, the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery W1 (thing using the positive active material w1) and W2 (thing using the positive active material w2) were produced like \*\*\*\*, respectively. When it asked for the existence of DSC exothermic starting temperature, initial capacity, load performance, a 25 \*\* charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate (%), and a phase transition by the same method as \*\*\*\* using these cells W1 and W2, respectively, a result as shown in the following table 8 was brought. The result of cell A3 and the cell B3 which were mentioned above is also

collectively shown in the following table 8. [Table 8]

電池	TF. 4	極 活 物	質の内	訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能	25℃充 放電サイ	相転 移の
種類	Zrの 添加量 (mol%)	T i の 添加量 (mol%)	Mgの 添加量 (mol%)	A 1 の 添加量 (mol%)	始温度 (℃)	(m A h)	(%)	グル容量 維持率 (%)	有無
A 3	0.50	なし	1.00	なし	185	1634	9 5	96	なし
W 1.	なし	0.50	1.00	なし	174	1634	9 4	9 2	なし
В 3	0.50	なし	なし	1.00	188	1634	9 7	9 2	なし
W 2	なし	0.50	なし	1.00	176	1635	9 7	90	なし

### [0082]

When it replaces with a zirconium (Zr) and titanium (Ti) is added so that clearly from the result of the above-mentioned table 8, even if it is the same addition, it turns out that DSC exothermic starting temperature is falling by not less than 10 \*\*. This shows that it is more effective for cobalt acid lithium to add a zirconium (Zr) and magnesium (or aluminum) rather than adding titanium (Ti) and magnesium (or aluminum) as a different species element. If it puts in another way and a zirconium and magnesium (or aluminum) will be homogeneously added on the surface of cobalt acid lithium, it will become possible to raise a 25 \*\* charging and discharging cycle capacity maintenance rate, with thermal stability (have held high crystallinity) held. [0083]

In the embodiment mentioned above, after making a zirconium (Zr), magnesium (Mg), or/and aluminum (aluminum) coprecipitate at the time of cobalt carbonate ( $CoCO_3$ ) composition, these by a thermal decomposition reaction. Although the example which obtains the tricobalt tetroxide ( $Co_3O_4$ ) in which the zirconium, magnesium, or/and aluminum (aluminum) as a starting material of the source of cobalt were added was explained, After making a zirconium (Zr), magnesium (Mg), or/and aluminum (aluminum) coprecipitate at the time of cobalt hydroxide ( $Co(OH)_2$ ) composition, these by a thermal decomposition reaction. It may be made to obtain the tricobalt tetroxide ( $Co_3O_4$ ) in which the zirconium, magnesium, or/and aluminum (aluminum) as a starting material of the source of cobalt were added.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0084]

[Drawing 1]It is a figure showing the charging curve of an anode.

[Drawing 2]the state where the important section of the nonaqueous electrolyte battery of this invention was fractured to the lengthwise direction is shown typically -- it is a fracture perspective view in part.

[Description of Notations]

[0085]

10 [ -- A negative electrode, 12a / -- A negative electrode lead, 13 / -- A separator, 14 / -- An electric insulating plate, 15 / -- Armor can (negative pole terminal), ] -- A nonaqueous electrolyte battery, 11 -- An anode, 11a -- A positive electrode lead, 12 16 [ -- A gasket, 18 / -- A conductive elastic deformation board, 19 / -- PTC element ] -- An obturation object, 16a -- An anode cap (positive pole terminal), 16b -- A lid, 17

[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0084]

[Drawing 1]It is a figure showing the charging curve of an anode.

[Drawing 2]the state where the important section of the nonaqueous electrolyte battery of this invention was fractured to the lengthwise direction is shown typically -- it is a fracture perspective view in part.

[Translation done.]

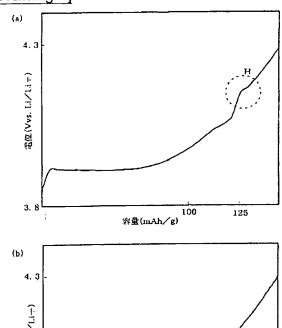
## \* NOTICES \*

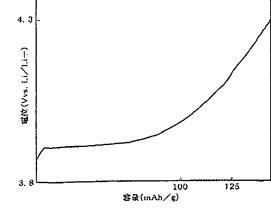
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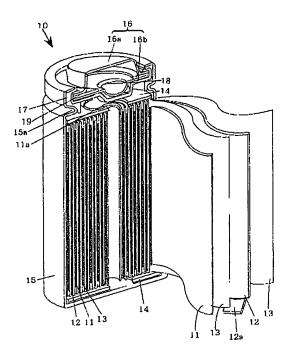
## **DRAWINGS**







# [Drawing 2]



[Translation done.]

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#### (54) 【発明の名称】非水電解質二次電池およびその製造方法

## (57)【要約】

【課題】 電池容量や充放電効率を低下させることなく , 熱安定性, 負荷性能および充放電サイクル性能が向上 した非水電解質二次電池を提供する。

【解決手段】 本発明の非水電解質二次電池10に用いられる正極11は、共沈により0.01モル%以上で1.0モル%以下のジルコニウムと、マグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムが添加されたコバルト源としてのコバルト化合物と、リチウム源としてのリチウム化合物との合成により得られた一般式が $LiCo_{1-x}M_xO_2$ (M=Zr,Mg,Al)で表される六方晶系のリチウム合有コバルト複合酸化物を正極活物質として備えている

【選択図】 図2

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

#### 【請求項1】

リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な正極活物質と、リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な負極活物質と、非水系電解質とを備えた非水電解質二次電池であって、

前記正極活物質は、共沈によりジルコニウムがコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で1.0 モル%以下だけ添加されかつマグネシウムがコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で3.0 モル%以下だけ添加されたコバルト源としてのコバルト化合物と、リチウム源としてのリチウム化合物との合成により得られた一般式が1.1 1.1

#### 【請求項2】

前記コバルト化合物は炭酸コバルトあるいは水酸化コバルトであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の非水電解質二次電池。

#### 【請求項3】

前記一般式がLiC $o_{1-x}$   $M_x$   $O_2$  (M=Z r, M g) で表される六方晶系のリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物は充電容量が 1 2 5 m A h / g 付近で相転移がないことを特徴とする請求項 1 または請求項 2 に記載の非水電解質二次電池。

## 【請求項4】

リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な正極活物質と、リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な負極活物質と、非水系電解質とを備えた非水電解質二次電池の製造方法であって、

コバルト源となるコバルト化合物を熱分解生成するための初期コバルト化合物にコバルト量に対して、ジルコニウムが 0.01モル%以上で1.0モル%以下、マグネシウムが 0.01モル%以上で3.0モル%以下だけ添加されるように共沈させる共沈工程と、

前記ジルコニウムおよびマグネシウムが共沈されたコバルト化合物からなる第 1 成分と , リチウム源となるリチウム化合物からなる第 2 成分とを混合して混合物とする混合工程 と,

前記混合物を焼成する焼成工程とを備えたことを特徴とする非水電解質二次電池の製造方法。

### 【請求項5】

リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な正極活物質と, リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な負極活物質と, 非水系電解質とを備えた非水電解質二次電池であって,

前記正極活物質は、共沈によりジルコニウムがコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で1.0 モル%以下だけ添加されかつアルミニウムがコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で3.0 モル%以下だけ添加されたコバルト源としてのコバルト化合物と、リチウム源としてのリチウム化合物との合成により得られた一般式が $LiCo_{1-x}M_xO_2$ (M=Zr, Al)で表される六方晶系のリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物であることを特徴とする非水電解質二次電池。

### 【請求項6】

前記コバルト化合物は炭酸コバルトあるいは水酸化コバルトであることを特徴とする請求項5に記載の非水電解質二次電池。

#### 【請求項7】

前記一般式がL i C o  $_{1-\chi}$  M  $_{\chi}$  O  $_{2}$  ( M = Z r , A 1 ) で表される六方晶系のリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物は充電容量が 1 2 5 m A h  $\angle$  g 付近で相転移がないことを特徴とする請求項 5 または請求項 6 に記載の非水電解質二次電池。

#### 【請求項8】

リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な正極活物質と、リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な負極活物質と、非水系電解質とを備えた非水電解質二次電池の製造方法であって、

コバルト源となるコバルト化合物を熱分解生成するための初期コバルト化合物にコバルト量に対して、ジルコニウムが 0.01モル%以上で1.0モル%以下、アルミニウムが 0.01モル%以上で3.0モル%以下だけ添加されるように共沈させる共沈工程と.

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前記ジルコニウムおよびアルミニウムが共沈されたコバルト化合物からなる第1成分と , リ チ ウ ム 源 と な る リ チ ウ ム 化 合 物 か ら な る 第 2 成 分 と を 混 合 し て 混 合 物 と す る 混 合 工 程

前記混合物を焼成する焼成工程とを備えたことを特徴とする非水電解質二次電池の製造 方法。

#### 【請求項9】

リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な正極活物質と、リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可 能な負極活物質と、非水系電解質とを備えた非水電解質二次電池であって、

前記正極活物質は,共沈によりコバルト量に対して0.01モル%以上で1.0モル% 以下のジルコニウムと、マグネシウムおよびアルミニウムが添加されたコバルト源として のコバルト化合物と、リチウム源としてのリチウム化合物との合成により得られた一般式 が L i C o<sub>1-x</sub> M<sub>x</sub> O<sub>2</sub> (M = Z r, Mg, A1) で表される六方晶系のリチウム含有コバ ルト複合酸化物であることを特徴とする非水電解質二次電池。

#### 【請求項10】

前記マグネシウムの添加量はコバルト量に対して0.01モル%以上で3.0モル%以 下であり、前記アルミニウムの添加量はコバルト量に対して0.01モル%以上で3.0 モル%以下であることを特徴とする請求項9に記載の非水電解質二次電池。

### 【請求項11】

前記コバルト化合物は炭酸コバルトあるいは水酸化コバルトであることを特徴とする請 求項9または請求項10に記載の非水電解質二次電池。

#### 【請求項12】

前記一般式がLiCo<sub>1-x</sub> M x O 2 ( M = Z r , M g , A l ) で表される六方晶系のリチ ウム含有コバルト複合酸化物は充電容量が125m A h / g 付近で相転移がないことを特 徴とする請求項9から請求項11のいずれかに記載の非水電解質二次電池。

#### 【請求項13】

リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な正極活物質と,リチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可 能な負極活物質と,非水系電解質とを備えた非水電解質二次電池の製造方法であって,

コバルト源となるコバルト化合物を熱分解生成するための初期コバルト化合物にコバル ト量に対して、ジルコニウムが0、01モル%以上で1、0モル%以下、マグネシウムが 0. 01 モル%以上で3. 0 モル%以下,アルミニウムが0. 01 モル%以上で3. 0 モ ル%以下だけ添加されるように共沈させる共沈工程と,

前記ジルコニウム,マグネシウムおよびアルミニウムが共沈されたコバルト化合物から なる第1成分と、リチウム源となるリチウム化合物からなる第2成分とを混合して混合物 とする混合工程と,

前記混合物を焼成する焼成工程とを備えたことを特徴とする非水電解質二次電池の製造 方法。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【技術分野】

#### [0001]

本発明はリチウムイオンの吸蔵・放出が可能な正極活物質と、リチウムイオンの吸蔵・ 放出が可能な負極活物質と,非水系電解質とを備えた非水電解質二次電池およびその製造 方法に関する。

## 【背景技術】

#### [0002]

近年、小型ビデオカメラ、携帯電話、ノートパソコン等の携帯用電子・通信機器等に用 いられる電池として,リチウムイオンを吸蔵・放出できる合金もしくは炭素材料などを負 極活物質とし、コバルト酸リチウム(LiCoOゥ)、ニッケル酸リチウム(LiNiO。 )、マンガン酸リチウム(LiMn2O4)等のリチウム含有遷移金属酸化物を正極活物質 とする非水電解質二次電池が、小型軽量でかつ高容量で充放電可能な電池として実用化さ れるようになった。

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#### [0003]

上述した非水電解質二次電池の正極活物質に用いられるリチウム含有遷移金属酸化物のうち、ニッケル酸リチウム( $LiNiO_2$ )にあっては、高容量であるという特徴を有する反面、安全性に劣りかつ過電圧が大きいという欠点を有することからコバルト酸リチウムよりも劣っていた。また、マンガン酸リチウム( $LiMn_2O_4$ )にあっては、資源が豊富で安価であるという特徴を有する反面、低エネルギー密度で有り、また高温でマンガン自体が溶解するという欠点を有することからコバルト酸リチウムよりも劣っていた。このため、現在においては、リチウム含有遷移金属酸化物としてコバルト酸リチウム( $LiCoO_2$ )を用いることが主流となっている。

## [0004]

ところで、コバルト酸リチウム(LiCoO $_2$ )はリチウムに対して 4 V以上の電位に曝されるため、これを非水電解質二次電池の正極活物質に用いると、充放電サイクルを繰り返す毎に正極からコバルトが溶出するようになる。このため、正極が劣化して、充放電サイクル後の容量特性、負荷特性が低下するといった問題を生じた。そこで、コバルト酸リチウムの合成時に、 V、 C r、 F e、 M n、 N i 、 A l 、 T i 、 Z r 等の異種元素 M が添加された一般式LiCo $_{1-x}$  M  $_x$  O  $_2$  で表されるリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物が、例えば、特許文献  $1\sim7$  にて提案されるようになった。

#### [0005]

これらの特許文献  $1 \sim 7$  にて提案された一般式 L i C o  $_{1-\chi}$   $M_{\chi}$   $O_{2}$  で表されるリチウム 含有コバルト複合酸化物においては、コバルト酸リチウム(L i C o  $O_{2}$ )に比べて、電解液中へのコバルトの溶出が抑制されるため、負荷性能および充放電サイクル性能が向上するようになる。

【特許文献1】特開平4-319260号公報

【特許文献2】特開2000-123834号公報

【特許文献3】特開2001-319652号公報

【特許文献 4 】 特開 2 0 0 2 - 1 9 8 0 5 1 号公報

【特許文献5】特開2001-273896号公報

【特許文献6】特開2001-068167号公報

【特許文献7】特開2004-047437号公報

【発明の開示】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

## [0006]

しかしながら、上述した特許文献 1~7にて提案された異種元素が添加されたリチウム 含有コバルト複合酸化物において、異種元素は電池反応(充放電反応)に寄与しないため、これらの異種元素の添加量が増大するに伴って電池容量が低下するとともに、充放電効率も低下するという問題を生じた。また、異種元素を添加すると結晶性が低下するため、熱安定性も低下するとともに、負荷性能も低下するという問題も生じた。さらに、充放電サイクル性能についても改善の余地が多々残されている。

#### [0007]

そこで、本発明においては、電池容量や充放電効率を低下させることなく、熱安定性、 負荷性能および充放電サイクル性能が向上した非水電解質二次電池を提供することを目的 とするものである。

【課題を解決するための手段】

#### [0008]

上記目的を達成するため、本発明の非水電解質二次電池は、共沈によりジルコニウムがコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で1.0 モル%以下だけ添加されかつマグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムがコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で3.0 モル%以下だけ添加されたコバルト源としてのコバルト化合物と、リチウム源としてのリチウム化合物との合成により得られた一般式が1.0 1.0

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えていることを特徴とする。

#### [0009]

ここで、炭酸コバルト、水酸化コバルトなどのコバルト化合物の合成時に共沈によりジルコニウムと、マグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムが添加されていると、リチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物の焼成時にジルコニウムとマグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムを添加する場合に比べて、少量でリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物の表面に均質にジルコニウムと、マグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムが添加されるようになる。この場合、コバルト化合物の合成時にジルコニウムを共沈により、コバルト量に対して0.01モル%以上で1.0モル%以下だけ添加すると、容量低下を伴うことなく、性能改善効果が得られることが明らかになった。

#### [0010]

また、通常、コバルト源とリチウム源の混合焼成時にマグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムを3.00モル%添加したリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物は、充電容量が125mAh/g付近で相転移を生じて、安全性能、充放電サイクル性能などの性能が向上しない。ところが、ジルコニウムの添加に加えて、マグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムを同時に共沈添加したリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物は、充電容量が125mAh/g付近で相転移を生じることはなく、熱安定性(安全性能)や充放電サイクル性能が向上する。

### [0011]

これは、ジルコニウムの添加に加えて、マグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムを同時に共沈添加すると、ジルコニウムの添加によるコバルトの溶出抑制効果と、マグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムの添加による相転移の抑制効果、結晶成長が促進させる効果とが両立して、これらの相乗効果により著しい特性の改善が可能となったためと考えられる。

### [0012]

そして、上記のような正極活物質を得るためには、コバルト源となるコバルト化合物を熱分解生成するための初期コバルト化合物にコバルト量に対して、ジルコニウムが 0.01 モル%以上で 1.0 モル%以下、マグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムが 0.01 モル%以上で 3.0 モル%以下だけ添加されるように共沈させる共沈工程と、ジルコニウムと、マグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムが共沈されたコバルト化合物からなる第 1 成分と、リチウム源となるリチウム化合物からなる第 2 成分とを混合して混合物とする混合工程と、この混合物を焼成する焼成工程とを備えるようにすればよい。

## [0013]

なお、本発明においては、熱安定性に優れて高い安全性を示すとともに、充放電サイクル特性が向上し、充電保存時の劣化を抑制した非水電解質二次電池を提供するために、特定の正極活物質を用いた点にその特徴が有る。したがって、負極材料、セパレータ材料、非水電解質材料、結着剤材料などについては、従来より公知の材料を用いることができる

#### 【発明の効果】

### [0014]

本発明においては、コバルト源としてのコバルト化合物(例えば、炭酸コバルト、水酸化コバルト)の合成時に、共沈によりジルコニウムがコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で1.0 モル%以下だけ添加され、かつマグネシウムまたは/およびアルミニウムがコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で3.0 モル%以下だけ添加されたコバルト源としてのコバルト化合物と、リチウム源としてのリチウム化合物との合成により得られた一般式が1.0 で1.1 スの1.1 で表される六方晶系のリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物を正極活物質として用いるようにしている。これにより、ジルコニウムの少量の添加で、電池容量や充放電効率を低下させることなく、熱安定性、負荷性能および充放電サイクル性能が向上した非水電解質二次電池を得ることが可能となる。

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#### 【発明を実施するための最良の形態】

## [0015]

ついで、本発明の実施の形態を図1および図2に基づいて詳細に説明するが、本発明はこの実施の形態に何ら限定されるものでなく、本発明の目的を変更しない範囲で適宜変更して実施することが可能である。なお、図1は正極の充電曲線を示す図である。また、図2は本発明の非水電解質電池の要部を縦方向に破断した状態を模式的に示す一部破断斜視図である。

### [0016]

## 1. 正極の作製

(1) ZrとMgが添加されたコバルト複合酸化物の作製

まず、硫酸コバルト( $CoSO_4$ )溶液に所定量の硫酸ジルコニウム( $Zr(SO_4)_2$ )と硫酸マグネシウム( $MgSO_4$ )を添加した後、炭酸水素ナトリウム( $NaHCO_3$ )を加えることによって、炭酸コバルト( $CoCO_3$ )合成時にジルコニウム(Zr)とマグネシウム(Mg)を共沈させた。この後、これらを熱分解反応により、コバルト源の出発原料としてのジルコニウムとマグネシウムが添加された四酸化三コバルト( $Co_3O_4$ )を得た。

## [0017]

ついで,リチウム源の出発原料として炭酸リチウム( $Li_2CO_3$ )を用意した後,リチウムとコバルトのモル比が1:1になるように秤量した。ついで,これらを乳鉢で混合した後,得られた混合物を空気中で 850 ℃で 20 時間焼成して,ジルコニウムとマグネシウムが表面に添加されたリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物( $LiCo_{1-x}M_xO_2$ (M=Zr,Mg))の焼成体を合成した。この後,合成した焼成体を平均粒径が  $10\mu$  mになるまで粉砕して正極活物質とした。

#### [0018]

## [0019]

また、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が0.50mol%で、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が4.00mol%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質量a6とし、マグネシウム(Mg)が無添加で合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 x 1とした。なお、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量は ICP(Inductivery Coupled Plasma;プラズマ発光分析)により分析して得られた値であり、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量は原子吸光法により分析して得られた値である。

### [0020]

(2) ZrとAlが添加されたコバルト複合酸化物の作製

まず、硫酸コバルト( $CoSO_4$ )溶液に所定量の硫酸ジルコニウム( $Zr(SO_4)_2$ )と硫酸アルミニウム( $Al_2$ ( $SO_4$ ) $_3$ )を添加した後、炭酸水素ナトリウム( $NaHCO_3$ )を加えることによって、炭酸コバルト( $CoCO_3$ )合成時にジルコニウム(Zr)とアルミニウム(Al)を共沈させた。この後、これらを熱分解反応により、コバルト源の出発原料としてのジルコニウムとアルミニウムが添加された四酸化三コバルト( $Co_3O_4$ )を得た。

### [0021]

ついで、リチウム源の出発原料として炭酸リチウム(Li₂СО₃)を用意した後、リチウムとコバルトのモル比が1:1になるように秤量した。ついで、これらを乳鉢で混合し

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た後、得られた混合物を空気中で850℃で20時間焼成して、ジルコニウムとアルミニウムが表面に添加されたリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物(LiCo<sub>1- $\chi$ </sub>  $M_{\chi}$   $O_{2}$   $(M=Z_r,A_l)$ )の焼成体を合成した。この後、合成した焼成体を平均粒径が10 $\mu$  mになるまで粉砕して正極活物質とした。

#### [0022]

#### [0023]

(3) ZrとMgとAlが添加されたコバルト複合酸化物の作製

まず、硫酸コバルト( $CoSO_4$ )溶液に所定量の硫酸ジルコニウム( $Zr(SO_4)_2$ )と硫酸マグネシウム( $MgSO_4$ )と硫酸アルミニウム( $Al_2$ ( $SO_4$ ) $_3$ )とを添加した後、炭酸水素ナトリウム( $NaHCO_3$ )を加えることによって、炭酸コバルト( $CoCO_3$ )合成時にジルコニウム(Zr)とマグネシウム(Mg)とアルミニウム(Al)とを共沈させた。この後、これらを熱分解反応により、コバルト源の出発原料としてのジルコニウムとマグネシウムとアルミニウムが添加された四酸化三コバルト( $Co_3O_4$ )を得た。

## [0024]

ついで、リチウム源の出発原料として炭酸リチウム( $Li_2CO_3$ )を用意した後、リチウムとコバルトのモル比が 1:1 になるように秤量した。ついで、これらを乳鉢で混合した後、得られた混合物を空気中で 850 で 20 時間焼成して、ジルコニウムとマグネシウムとアルミニウムが表面に添加されたリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物( $LiCo_{1-X}M_XO_2$ (M=Zr,Mg, Al))の焼成体を合成した。この後、合成した焼成体を平均粒径が  $10\mu$  mになるまで粉砕して正極活物質とした。

#### [0025]

ここで、コバルト量に対して、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が 0. 50mo1%で、かつマグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が 1. 00mo1%で、アルミニウム(A1)の添加量が 0. 01mo1%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 c1とした。また、ジルコニウムおよびマグネシウムの添加量は上述の c1と同様で、アルミニウム(A1)の添加量が 0. 50mo1%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 c2とし、アルミニウム(A1)の添加量が 1. 00mo1%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 c3とし、アルミニウム(A1)の添加量が 2. 00mo1%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質を正極活物質を正極活物質 c5とした。さらに、ジルコニウムおよびマグネシウムの添加量は上述の c1と同様で、アルミニウム(a1)の添加量が a1. a2のa3。

### [0026]

また、コバルト量に対して、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が0.50mol%で、かつアルミニウム(Al)の添加量が1.00mol%で、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が0.01mol%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 dlとした。また、ジルコニウムおよびアルミニウムの添加量は上述のdlと同様で、マグネシウム(Mg)

の添加量が 0.50mol% となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 d.2cl, マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が 2.00mol% となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 d.4cl, マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が 3.00mol% となるように合成された正極活物質 d.5cl とした。 さらに, ジルコニウムおよびアルミニウムの添加量は上述の d.1cl と同様で,マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が 4.00mol% となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質量 d.6cl とした。

なお、ジルコニウム(Zr)およびアルミニウム(Al)の添加量はICP(Inductivery Coupled Plasma、プラズマ発光分析)により分析して得られた値であり、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量は原子吸光法により分析して得られた値である。

## [0027]

## [0028]

## [0029]

## 2. 負極の作製

また、天然黒鉛粉末が95質量部で、結着剤としてのポリフッ化ビニリデン(PVdF)粉末が5質量部となるように混合した後、これをN-メチルピロリドン(NMP)と混合して負極スラリーとした。この後、得られた負極スラリーを厚みが18 $\mu$ mの負極集電体(銅箔)の両面にドクターブレード法により塗布して、負極集電体の両面に活物質層を形成した。これを乾燥させた後、圧縮ロールを用いて所定の厚み(例えば155 $\mu$ m)になるまで圧延し、所定寸法(例えば幅が57mmで、長さが550mm)に切断して、負極12を作製した。

## [0030]

## 3. 非水電解質二次電池の作製

ついで、上述のようにして作製した正極 1 1 と負極 1 2 とを用い、これらの間にポリエチレン製微多孔膜からなるセパレータ 1 3 を介在させて重ね合わせた後、これを巻き取り機により渦巻状に巻回して渦巻状電極群を作製した。この後、図 2 に示すように、渦巻状電極群の上下にそれぞれ絶縁板 1 4、1 4 を配置した後、これらの渦巻状電極群をそれぞれ表面にニッケルメッキを施した鉄製の負極端子を兼ねる有底筒状の円筒形外装缶 1 5 内に開口部より挿入した。ついで、渦巻状電極群の負極 1 2 より延出する負極リード 1 2 a を外装缶 1 5 の内底面に溶接した。一方、渦巻状電極群の正極 1 1 より延出する正極リード 1 1 a を封口体 1 6 の蓋体 1 6 b の下面に溶接した。

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## [0031]

この後、外装缶 1 5 内にエチレンカーボネート(EC)とジエチルカーボネート(DEC)からなる等体積混合溶媒にLiPF<sub>6</sub>を1 モル/リットル溶解して調製した有機電解液を注入した。ついで、外装缶 1 5 の開口部にポリプロピレン(PP)製で円筒状のガスケット 1 7 を載置するとともに、このガスケット 1 7 の内部に封口体 1 6 を載置した。この後、外装缶 1 5 の開口部の上端部を内方にかしめることにより封口して、直径が 1 8 mmで、高さ(長さ)が 6 5 mmで設計容量が 1 6 0 0 m A h の非水電解質電池 1 0 (A 1 ~ A 6, B 1 ~ B 6, C 1 ~ C 6, D 1 ~ D 6 (但し、D 3 は除く)および X 1 )をそれぞれ作製した。

## [0032]

ここで、正極活物質 a 1 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 A 1 とし、正極活物質 a 2 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 A 2 とし、正極活物質 a 3 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 A 3 とし、正極活物質 a 4 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 A 4 とし、正極活物質 a 5 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 B 1 とし、正極活物質 b 2 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 B 1 とし、正極活物質 b 2 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 B 2 とし、正極活物質 b 3 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 B 3 とし、正極活物質 b 4 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 B 4 とし、正極活物質 b 5 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 B 6 とした。

#### [0033].

また、正極活物質 c 1 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 C 1 とし、正極活物質 c 2 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 C 2 とし、正極活物質 c 3 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 C 3 とし、正極活物質 c 4 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 C 4 とし、正極活物質 c 5 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 C 6 とした。さらに、正極活物質 d 1 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 D 1 とし、正極活物質 d 2 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 D 2 とし、正極活物質 d 4 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 D 4 とし、正極活物質 d 5 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 D 5 とし、正極活物質 d 6 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 D 6 とした。また、正極活物質 x 1 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 X 1 とした。

#### [0034]

なお、封口体16は正極端子となる正極キャップ16aと、外装缶15の開口部を封止する蓋体16bとを備えている。そして、これらの正極キャップ16aと蓋体16bからなる封口体16内に、電池内部のガス圧が上昇して所定の設定圧力(例えば14MPa)に達すると変形する導電性弾性変形板18と、温度が上昇すると抵抗値が増大するPTC(Positive Temperature Coefficient)素子19が配設されている。これにより、電池内に過電流が流れて異常な発熱現象を生じると、PTC素子19は抵抗値が増大して過電流を減少させる。そして、電池内部のガス圧が上昇して所定の設定圧力(例えば14MPa)以上になると導電性弾性変形板18は変形して、導電性弾性変形板18と蓋体16bとの接触が遮断され、過電流あるいは短絡電流が遮断されるようになる。

### [0035]

## 4. 電池特性の測定

(1) 充電正極の熱分析 (DSC発熱開始温度の測定)

ついで、これらの各電池 A  $1 \sim A$  6 、 B  $1 \sim B$  6 、 C  $1 \sim C$  6 、 D  $1 \sim D$  6 (但し、 D 3 は除く)および X 1 を用いて、 2 5  $\mathbb C$  の温度環境で、 1 O 0 m A の充電電流で、電池電圧が 4 . 2 V になるまで定電流充電した。この後、これらの各電池をドライボックス中で分解して正極を取り出し、ジメチルカーボネートで洗浄し、 真空乾燥して試験片を得た。これらの試験片 4 m g に対してエチレンカーボネートを 1 m g 加えた後、アルゴン雰囲気下でアルミニウム製のセル中に封口した。ついで、これらのセルを示差走査熱量計(D S C 1 C

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### [0036]

### (2)初期容量

### [0037]

#### (3)負荷性能

同様に、これらの各電池 A 1 ~ A 6 、 B 1 ~ B 6 、 C 1 ~ C 6 、 D 1 ~ D 6 (但し、 D 3 は除く)および X 1 を用いて、 2 5  $\mathbb C$  の温度環境で、 1 6 0 0 m A (1 I t) の充電電流で、電池電圧が 4 . 2 V になるまで定電流充電した後、電池電圧が 4 . 2 V の定電圧で終止電流が 3 0 m A になるまで定電圧充電した。この後、 1 6 0 0 m A (1 I t) の放電電流で電池電圧が 2 . 7 5 V になるまで放電させ、これを 1 サイクル目の充放電とした。続いて、 1 6 0 0 m A (1 I t) の充電電流で、電池電圧が 4 . 2 V になるまで定電流充電した後、電池電圧が 4 . 2 V の定電圧で終止電流が 3 0 m A になるまで定電圧充電した。この後、 4 8 0 0 m A (3 I t) の放電電流で電池電圧が 2 . 7 5 V になるまで放電させ、これを 2 サイクル目の充放電とした。ついで、 1 サイクル目の放電容量に対する 2 サイクル目の放電容量の比率(%)を負荷性能(%)として求めると、下記の表 1 に示すような結果となった。

#### [0038]

## (4) 25℃充放電サイクル容量維持率

また、これらの各電池 A  $1 \sim$  A 6 、B  $1 \sim$  B 6 、C  $1 \sim$  C 6 、D  $1 \sim$  D 6 (但し、D 3 は除く)および X 1 を用いて、2 5  $\mathbb C$  の温度環境で、1 6 O O m A (1 I t) の充電電流で、電池電圧が 4 . 2 V になるまで定電流充電した後、電池電圧が 4 . 2 V の定電圧で終止電流が 3 O m A になるまで定電圧充電した。この後、1 6 O O m A (1 I t) の放電電流で電池電圧が 2 . 7 5 V になるまで放電させ、これを 1 サイクル目の充放電とした。ついで、このような充放電を 3 O O サイクル繰り返して行い、1 サイクル目の放電容量に対する 3 O O サイクル目の放電容量の比率(%)を、2 5  $\mathbb C$  での充放電サイクル容量維持率(%)として求めると、下記の表 1 に示すような結果となった。

#### [0039]

## (5) 60℃充放電サイクル容量維持率

また、これらの各電池 A 1 ~ A 6 、 B 1 ~ B 6 、 C 1 ~ C 6 、 D 1 ~ D 6 (但し、 D 3 は除く)および X 1 を用いて、60  $\mathbb C$  の温度環境で、1600 m A (1 I t )の充電電流で、電池電圧が 4 . 2 V になるまで定電流充電した後、電池電圧が 4 . 2 V の定電圧で終止電流が 30 m A になるまで定電圧充電した。この後、1600 m A (1 I t )の放電電流で電池電圧が 2 . 75 V になるまで放電させ、これを 1 サイクル目の充放電とした。ついで、このような充放電を 300 サイクル繰り返して行い、1 サイクル目の放電容量に対する 300 サイクル目の放電容量の比率(%)を、60 $\mathbb C$ での充放電サイクル容量維持率(%)として求めると、下記の表 1 に示すような結果となった。

## [0040]

## (6) 充電内部短絡試験

また、これらの各電池 A 1 ~ A 6 、 B 1 ~ B 6 、 C 1 ~ C 6 、 D 1 ~ D 6 (但し、 D 3 は除く)および X 1 をそれぞれ 1 0 個ずつ用いて、 1 6 0 0 m A (1 I t )の充電電流で、電池電圧が 4 . 4 V の定電圧で終止電流が 3 0 m A になるまで定電圧充電した。この後、直径が 3 m m の鉄製の釘を各電池の中心付近に貫通させ、電池が燃焼した場合に異常と判定する充電内部短絡試験を行い、異常の発生した個数を求めると、下記の表 1 に示すような結果となった。なお、通常の電池

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使用条件においては、充電電圧は  $4.1\sim4.2$  V であって、このような状態におかれることはない。

### [0041]

## (7)相転移の有無

また、各電池 A 1 ~ A 6 , B 1 ~ B 6 , C 1 ~ C 6 , D 1 ~ D 6 (但し, D 3 は除く) および X 1 を充放電した際、充電容量が 1 2 5 m A h / g 付近の充放電カーブに相転移に起因する変曲点がみられた場合を相転移有りとし、変曲点がみられなかった場合を相転移なしとして判定する試験を行った結果、下記の表 1 に示すような結果となった。

【表1】

電池	正極	活物質の	内訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能	25℃充 放電サ	60℃充 放電サ	内部 短絡	相転 移の
	Z r の 添加量	Mgの 添加量	A l の 添加量	始温度		11年 用比	ルイクル 容量維持率		選 発 発 発 数	有無
種類	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(℃)	(mAh)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(個)	
X 1	0.50	なし	なし	174	1635	9 4	9 2	7 7	10	有り
A 1	0.50	0.01	なし	179	1638	94	9 5	8 0	9	なし
A 2	0.50	0.50	なし	181	1639	9 5	9 5	8 1	8	なし
A 3	0.50	1.00	なし	185	1634	9 5	9 6	8 1	8	なし
A 4	0.50	2.00	なし	185	1632	9 5	96	8 2	8	なし
A 5	0.50	3.00	なし	186	1635	94	96	8 1	7	なし
A 6	0.50	4.00	なし	185	1605	9 1	96	80	6	なし
B 1	0.50	なし	0.01	183	1635	9 7	9 3	8 1	6	なし
B 2	0.50	なし	0.50	187	1633	9 7	93	8 4	6	なし
В 3	0.50	なし	1.00	188	1634	9 7	9 2	8 4	5	なし
В 4	0.50	なし	2.00	188	1633	9 7	9 3	8 3	6	なし
В 5	0.50	なし	3.00	189	1631	9 7	9 3	8 2	5	なし
В 6	0.50	なし	4.00	190	1602	9 7	93	8 1	5	なし
C 1	0.50	1.00	0.01	191	1639	9 4	9 7	8 3	0	なし
C 2	0.50	1.00	0.50	191	1635	9 4	9 7	8 4	0	なし
С 3	0.50	1.00	1.00	193	1637	9 5	9 6	8 4	0	なし
C 4	0.50	1.00	2.00	194	1632	9 5	9 7	8 4	0	なし
C 5	0.50	1.00	3.00	193	1630	9 5	9 7	8 4	0	なし
C 6	0.50	1.00	4.00	194	1611	9 5	96	8 4	0	なし
D 1	0.50	0.01	1.00	191	1636	9 5	9 6	8 3	0	なし
D 2	0.50	0.50	1.00	192	1638	9 5	9 7	8 4	0	なし
С 3	0.50	1.00	1.00	193	1637	9 5	9 6	8 4	0	なし
D 4	0.50	2.00	1.00	1 9 3	1640	9 4	9 6	8 4	0	なし
D 5	0.50	3.00	1.00	194	1635	9 4	9 6	8 3	0	なし
D 6	0.50	4.00	1.00	194	1618	9 4	9 6	8 3	0	なし

## [0042]

上記表 1 の 結果から明らかなように、マグネシウム( M g ) の添加量がコバルト量に対して 0 . 0 1 m o 1 %以上になると、 D S C 発熱開始温度(  $\mathbb{C}$  )が上昇し、 2 5  $\mathbb{C}$  , 6 0

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ででの300サイクル後の容量維持率(%)が顕著に向上していることが分かる。これは,マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量がコバルト量に対して0.01mol%以上になると,図1(b)に示されるように,充電容量が125mAh/g付近で相転移が抑制され,結晶構造が安定化されたためと推測できる。そこで,充電容量が125mAh/g付近でX線回折評価を行ったところ,電池X1に用いられた正極活物質x1は六方晶系から単斜晶

系を経て六方晶系へと相転移することが確認できた。

[0043]

ところが、電池 A  $1\sim$  A 6 に用いられた正極活物質 a  $1\sim$  a 6 においては、図 1 (b)に示されるように、相転移が無く、六方晶系のままであることが明らかになった。なお、マグネシウム(M g)の添加量がコバルト量に対して 4 . 0 0 m o 1 %以上になると、初期容量が低下するとともに、負荷特性も低下するようになる。これらのことから、マグネシウム(M g)の添加量はコバルト量に対して 0 . 0 1 m o 1 %以上で 3 . 0 0 m o 1 %以下に規制するのが好ましいということができる。

[0044]

同様に、アルミニウムの添加量が 0.01mol%以上になると、 DSC発熱開始温度( $\mathbb C$ )が上昇し、内部短絡試験性能が向上することが分かる。また、 $60\mathbb C$ での 300 サイクル後の容量維持率(%)が顕著に向上していることが分かる。これは、アルミニウム(A1)の添加量がコバルト量に対して 0.01mol%以上になると、図 1(b) に示されるように、充電容量が 125mAh/g 付近で相転移が抑制され、結晶構造が安定化されたためと推測できる。実際に同充電容量付近での X 線回折評価を行ったところ、相転移がなく、六方晶系のままであった。なお、4.00mol%以上の添加を行うと電池の初期容量が低下する。したがって、適切な添加量は  $0.01\%\sim3.0mol\%$ であると考えられる。

[0045]

また、上記表 1 の結果から明らかなように、Z r(0. 5 m o 1 %)と M g(1 m o 1 %)のみを添加して、アルミニウム(A 1)が無添加の正極活物質 a 3 を用いた電池 A 3 においては、D S C 発熱開始温度(C)が1 8 5 C で充電内部短絡異常発生数が 8 個と多いことが分かる。これは、正極活物質にアルミニウム(A 1)が添加されていないと、D S C 発熱開始温度(C)が低くなって、正極の熱安定性が低下したために、充電内部短絡異常発生数が多くなったと考えられる。

[0046]

これに対して、Z r (0.5 m o 1 %) に M g (1 m o 1 %) と A 1  $(0.01 \sim 4$  m o 1 %) の両方が添加された正極活物質 c  $1 \sim$  c 6 を用いた電池 C  $1 \sim$  C 6 においては、充電内部短絡異常発生数が 0 個と異常が発生していないことが分かる。これは、コバルト量に対して Z r (0.5 m o 1 %) と M g (1 m o 1 %) とともにアルミニウム (A1) が 0.01 m o 1 %以上添加されると、DSC 発熱開始温度  $(\mathbb{C})$  が 191  $\mathbb{C}$ 以上に上昇して、正極の熱安定性が向上したためと考えられる。但し、電池 C 6 のように、コバルト量に対してアルミニウム (A1) が 4.00 m o 1 % だけ添加された正極活物質 c6 を用いると、初期容量が低下する。このため、アルミニウム (A1) の添加量はコバルト量に対して 0.01 m o 1 %以上で、0.00 m o 1 %以下に規制するのが好ましいということができる。

[0047]

また、上記表 1 の結果から明らかなように、Z r(0. 5 m o 1 %)と A 1 (1 m o 1 %)のみを添加して、マグネシウム(M g)が無添加の正極活物質 b 3 を用いた電池 B 3 においては、D S C 発熱開始温度( $\mathbb C$ )が 1 8 8  $\mathbb C$  と低くて充電内部短絡異常発生数が 5 個と多いことが分かる。これは、正極活物質にマグネシウム(M g)が添加されていないと、D S C 発熱開始温度( $\mathbb C$ )が低くなって、正極の熱安定性が低下したために、充電内部短絡異常発生数が多くなったと考えられる。

[0048]

これに対して、Zr (0.5 mol%) にAl (1 mol%) とMg (0.01~4 m

ol%)の両方が添加された正極活物質dl~d6を用いた電池Dl~D6においては、 充電内部短絡異常発生数が0個と異常が発生していないとともに、300サイクル後の容 量維持率(充放電サイクル容量維持率)が向上していることが分かる。これは、コバルト 量に対してZr(0.5mol%)とAl(1mol%)とともにマグネシウム(Mg) が0.01mol%以上添加された正極活物質dl~d6を用いた電池Dl~D6におい ては、DSC発熱開始温度(℃)が191℃以上に上昇して、正極の熱安定性が向上した ためと考えられる。但し、電池D6のように、コバルト量に対してマグネシウム(Mg) が4.00mol%だけ添加された正極活物質d6を用いると、初期容量が低下する。こ のため、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量はコバルト量に対して0.01mol%以上で、 3.00mol%以下に規制するのが好ましいということができる。

[0049]

5. ジルコニウム (Zr) の添加量について

ついで、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量について検討した。そこで、コバルト量に対して、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が 1.00mo1%で、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が 0.01mo1%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 a7 とし、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が 1.00mo1%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質を正極活物質 a8 とした。また、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が 1.00mo1%で、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が 2.00mo1%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質量 a9 とし、ジルコニウム(Zr)が無添加で合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 x2 とした。

[0050]

また、コバルト量に対して、アルミニウム(A 1)の添加量が 1. 0 0 m o 1 % で、ジルコニウム(Z r)の添加量が 0. 0 1 m o 1 % となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 b 7 とし、ジルコニウム(Z r)の添加量が 1. 0 0 m o 1 % となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 b 8 とした。また、アルミニウム(A 1)の添加量が 1. 0 0 m o 1 % で、ジルコニウム(Z r)の添加量が 2. 0 0 m o 1 % となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質量 b 9 とし、ジルコニウム(Z r)が無添加で合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 y とした。

[0051]

さらに、コバルト量に対して、マグネシウム(Mg)およびアルミニウム(Al)の添加量がともに1.00mol%で、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が0.01mol%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 c 7 とした。また、マグネシウムおよびアルミニウムの添加量は上述の c 7 と同様で、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が1.00mol%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 c 8 とし、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が2.00mol%となように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質を正極活物質量 c 9 とし、アルミニウムおよびマグネシウムの添加量は上述の c 1 と同様で、ジルコニウム(Zr)が無添加で合成された正極活物を正極活物質 z とした。

なお、上述と同様に、ジルコニウム(Zr)およびアルミニウム(Al)の添加量は IC P (Inductivery Coupled Plasma; プラズマ発光分析)により分析して得られた値であり、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量は原子吸光法により分析して得られた値である。 【OO S2】

ついで、これらの各正極活物質 a 7~a 9 , x 2 , b 7~b 9 , y , c 7~c 9 , z を用いて、上述と同様に正極 1 1 を作製し、この正極 1 1 を用いて、上述と同様に設計容量 が 1 6 0 0 m A h の非水電解質電池 1 0 (A 7~A 9 , B 7~B 9 , C 7~C 9 および X 2 , Y , Z ) をそれぞれ作製した。ここで、正極活物質 a 7 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 A 8 とし、正極活物質 a 9 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 A 8 とし、正極活物質 a 9 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 B 7 とし、正極活物質 b 8 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 B 8 とし、正極活物質 b 9 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 C 7 とし、正極活物質 c 8 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 C 8 とし、正極活物質 電池を電池 C 7 とし、正極活物質 c 8 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 C 8 とし、正極活物

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質 c 9 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 C 9 とした。さらに、正極活物質 x 2 を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 X 2 とし、正極活物質 y を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 Y とし、正極活物質 z を用いた非水電解質電池を電池 Z とした。

#### [0053]

ついで、これらの各電池 A 7 ~ A 9 , B 7 ~ B 9 , C 7 ~ C 9 および X 2 , Y , Z を用いて、上述と同様な方法により電池特性試験を行って、D S C 発熱開始温度( $^{\circ}$ C ) , 初期容量  $(m \ A \ h)$  , 負荷性能 (%) , 2 5  $^{\circ}$ C 充放電サイクル容量維持率 (%) , 6 0  $^{\circ}$ C 充放電サイクル容量維持率 (%) , 内部短絡異常発生数 (個) および相転移の有無をそれぞれ求めると、下記の表 2 に示されるような結果が得られた。なお、下記の表 2 には上述した電池 A 3 , B 3 , C 3 の結果も併せて示している。

【表 2】

電池	正極	活物質の	内訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能	25℃充 放電サ	60℃充 放電サ	内部 短絡	相転移の
	Zrの 添加量	Mgの 添加量	Alの 添加量	始温度		12:110	イクル 容量維持率	イクル 容量維持率	異常発生数	有無
種類	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(℃)	(mAh)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(個)	
X 2	なし	1.00	なし	187	1637	8 8	8 7	7 4	7	なし
A 7	0.01	1.00	なし	187	1635	9 4	9 5	8 1	8	なし
A 3	0.50	1.00	なし	185	1634	9 5	96	8 1	8	なし
A 8	1.00	1.00	なし	184	1 6 3 5	9 5	96	8 1	8	なし
A 9	2.00	1.00	なし	181	1602	9 5	96	8 3	9	なし
Y	なし	なし	1.00	188	1635	8 9	8 7	7 5	5	なし
В 7	0.01	なし	1.00	188	1635	9 7	9 3	8 3	5	なし
В 3	0.50	なし	1.00	188	1634	9 7	9 2	8 4	5	なし
В 8	1.00	なし	1.00	188	1633	9 7	9 3	8 4	5	なし
В 9	2.00	なし	1.00	183	1603	9 7	9 3	8 3	8	なし
Z	なし	1.00	1.00	192	1635	8 8	9 0	7 5	8	なし
C 7	0.01	1.00	1.00	193	1637	9 4	9 6	8 3	0	なし
C 3	0.50	1.00	1.00	193	1637	9 5	96	8 4	0	なし
C 8	1.00	1.00	1.00	192	1635	9 5	98	8 4	0	なし
C 9	2.00	1.00	1.00	188	1610	9 5	96	8 4	4	なし

## [0054]

上記表2の結果から明らかなように、ジルコニウム(2 r )が無添加の正極活物質 x 2 , y を用いた電池 X 2 , Y においては、300サイクル後の25℃および60℃での容量維持率が低下していることが分かる。また、マグネシウムと(M g )とアルミニウム(A 1 )の両方が添加され、かつジルコニウム(2 r )が無添加の正極活物質 z を用いた電池 2 においては、充電内部短絡異常発生数が8個と多いとともに300サイクル後の25℃および60℃での容量維持率が低下していることが分かる。これは、正極活物質にジルコニウム(2 r )が添加されていないと、活物質自体の導電性が低く、短絡電流通電時の電

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池温度の上昇が大きいため充電内部短絡異常発生数が多くなるとともに、充放電時の電極 反応がスムーズに進行し難くなり、25℃および60℃での容量維持率が低下したと考え られる。

### [0055]

一方、コバルト量に対してジルコニウム(Zr)が 0.01mo1%以上添加された正極活物質 a3、 $a7\sim a9$ (b3、 $b7\sim b9$ )を用いた電池 A3、 $A7\sim A9$ (B3、 $B7\sim B9$ )においては、負荷性能および 300 サイクル後の 25  $\mathbb{C}$ 、60  $\mathbb{C}$  での容量維持率(%)が向上していることが分かる。しかしながら、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量がコバルト量に対して 2.00mo1%添加された正極活物質 a9 (b9)を用いた電池 A9 (B9)においては、DSC 発熱開始温度( $\mathbb{C}$ )が低下して熱安定性が低下するとともに、初期容量も低下するようになる。これらのことから、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量はコバルト量に対して 0.01mo1%以上で 1.00mo1%以下に規制するのが好ましいということができる。

## [0056]

また、マグネシウムと(Mg)とアルミニウム(Al)の両方が添加され、かつジルコニウム(Zr)が添加された正極活物質c3、c7~c8を用いた電池C3、C7~C8においては、充電内部短絡異常発生数が0個と異常が発生していないとともに、300サイクル後の25℃および60℃での容量維持率が向上していることが分かる。これは、コバルト量に対してジルコニウム(Zr)が0.01mol%以上添加された正極活物質c3、c7~c8を用いた電池C3、C7~C8においては、活物質の導電性が向上することで短絡電流通電時の電池温度の上昇が緩和されたとともに、電極反応がスムーズとなり、コバルトの溶出が抑制されたと考えられる。但し、電池C9のように、コバルト量に対してジルコニウム(Zr)が2.00mol%だけ添加された正極活物質c9を用いると、初期容量が低下する。このため、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量はコバルト量に対して0.01mol%以上で、1.00mol%以下に規制するのが好ましいということができる。

## [0057]

#### [0058]

このため、炭酸コバルト(C o C O  $_3$ )合成時にジルコニウム(Z r )を共沈させた後、これを熱分解反応によりジルコニウム添加の四酸化三コバルト(C o  $_3$  O  $_4$ )を得た。このようにして、コバルト源の出発原料としてジルコニウム添加の四酸化三コバルト(C o  $_3$  O  $_4$ )を用意するとともに、リチウム源の出発原料として炭酸リチウム(C i  $_2$  C O  $_3$  )を用意した。ついで、これらをリチウムとコバルトのモル比が C i

## [0059]

なお、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量(添加量はICPにより分析して得られた値である)が0.50moI%で、マグネシウムの添加量(添加量は原子吸光法により分析して得られた値である)が0.01moI%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 a 10とし、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が0.50moI%で、マグネシウムの添加量が3.00moI%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 a 11とした。

#### [0060]

## 【表3】

電池	正極	活物質の	内訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能	25℃充 放電サ	60℃充 放電サ	内部 短絡	相転 移の
	Z r の 添加量	M g の 添加量	A I の 添加量	始温度		17.80	バクル 容量維持率	ルイクル 容量維 持率	異常	有無
種類	(mol%)	(mol%)	(mo1%)	(℃)	(mAh)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(個)	
X 1	0.50	なし	なし	174	1635	9 4	9 2	7 7	1 0	有り
A 1	0.50	0.01	なし	1 7 9	1638	9 4	9 5	8 0	9	なし
A 5	0.50	3.00	なし	186	1635	9 4	96	8 1	7	なし
A 10	0.50	0.01	なし	1 7 3	1634	9 3	9 2	7 7	10	有り
A 11	0.50	3.00	なし	176	1635	8 8	9 3	7 7	10	有り

#### [0061]

上記表3の結果から明らかなように、マグネシウム(Mg)を焼成時に0.01mol%あるいは3.00mol%添加した正極活物質al0,allを用いた電池Al0,Al1においては、マグネシウムの添加量が3.00mol%と多くしても相転移が無くなることはなく、かつ、マグネシウムが無添加の正極活物質xlを用いた電池Xlと比較して、DSC発熱開始温度および充放電サイクル容量維持率に顕著な効果が認められなかった。そればかりか、マグネシウムの添加量が3.00mol%と多くした正極活物質al1を用いた電池Allにおいては、逆に負荷性能が低下していることが明らかになった。このことから、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加による特性改善効果は、共沈添加した場合においてのみ得られるものであると考えられる。これは、焼成時に添加されたマグネシウムは、共沈添加された場合に比べて、コバルト酸リチウムに固溶し難いことによるものと考えられる。

## [0062]

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のコバルト酸リチウム(LiCo<sub>1- $\chi$ </sub>  $M_{\chi}$   $O_{2}$  ( M=Z r , A I ) )の焼成体を合成した。 【 O O O O O O O

なお、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量(添加量はICPにより分析して得られた値である)が 0.50mol%で、アルミニウムの添加量(添加量はICPにより分析して得られた値である)が 0.01mol%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 b10とし、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が 0.50mol%で、アルミニウムの添加量が 3.00mol%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 b11とした。

#### 【表 4】

[0064]

電池	正極	活物質の	内訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能	25℃充 放電サ	60℃充 放電サ	内部短絡	相転移の
	Z r の 添加量	Mgの 添加量	A 1 の添加量	始温度			イクル 容量維 持 率	イクル 容量維 持率	異常 発生 数	有無
種類	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(mo1%)	(℃)	(mAh)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(個)	
X 1	0.50	なし	なし	174	1635	9 4	9 2	7 7	10	有り
В 1	0.50	なし	0.01	183	1635	9 7	93	8 1	6	なし
В 5	0.50	なし	3.00	189	1631	97	93	8 2	5	なし
B 10	0.50	なし	0.01	1 7 3	1634	9 3	9 2	7 6	10	有り
B 11	0.50	なし	3.00	176	1635	9 4	92	7 8	10	有り

## [0065]

上記表4の結果から明らかなように、アルミニウム(A I )を焼成時に0.01 mol%あるいは3.00 mol%添加した正極活物質b10,b11を用いた電池B10,B11においては、アルミニウムの添加量が3.00 mol%と多くしても相転移が無くなることはなく、かつ、アルミニウムが無添加の正極活物質 x 1 を用いた電池 X 1 と比較して、DSC発熱開始温度および負荷性能に顕著な改善効果が認められなかった。また、3.00 mol%以上の添加では初期容量が低下することが考えられるため、アルミニウムの添加による改善効果は共沈添加した場合にのみ得られるものであると考えられる。

## [0066]

7. ZrとMgとAIが添加されたコバルト複合酸化物の共沈添加について

(1) アルミニウムの共沈添加について

上述と同様に、Z r と M g と A l が添加されたコバルト複合酸化物(L i C o  $_{1-x}$  M  $_{x}$  O  $_{2}$  (M = M g , Z r , A l ) )のアルミニウムの共沈添加効果についても検討した。このため、炭酸コバルト(C o C O  $_{3}$ )合成時にジルコニウム(Z r )とマグネシウム(M g )を共沈させた後、これを熱分解反応によりジルコニウムとマグネシウム添加の四酸化三コバルト(Z O  $_{3}$  O  $_{4}$  )を得た。このようにして、コバルト源の出発原料としてジルコニウ

ムとマグネシウム添加の四酸化三コバルト( $Co_3O_4$ )を用意するとともに、リチウム源の出発原料として炭酸リチウム( $Li_2CO_3$ )を用意した。ついで、これらをリチウムとコバルトのモル比が 1:1 になるように秤量して混合した後、さらに、アルミニウム源として酸化アルミニウム( $AI_2O_3$ )を加えて混合した。ついで、得られた混合物を空気中で 850 で 20 時間焼成して、ジルコニウム、マグネシウムおよびアルミニウム添加のコバルト酸リチウム( $LiCo_{1-\chi}M_\chi O_2$ (M=Mg,Zr,Al))の焼成体を合成した。

#### [0067]

#### [0068]

### 【表 5】

電池		正極	舌物質	質の内	訳		DSC 発熱開	初期容量	2 5℃充放 電サイクル	
種類						添加 nol%)		(m A h)	容量維持率 (%)	
A 3	0.	5 0	1.	0 0	0		1 8 5	1635	9 6	
C 1	0.	5 0	1.	0.0	0.	0 1	191	1639	9 7	
C 5	0.	5 0	1.	0 0	3.	0 0	1 9 3	1630	9 7	
C 10	0.	5 0	1.	0 0	0.	0 1	184	1633	9 6	
C11	0.	5 0	1.	0 0	3.	0 0	186	1629	9 6	

## [0069]

上記表 5 の結果から明らかなように、アルミニウム(Al)を焼成時に 0. 0 1 m o 1 %あるいは 3. 0 0 m o 1 %添加した正極活物質 c 1 0, c 1 1 を用いた電池 C 1 0, C 1 1 においては、アルミニウム(Al)の添加量が 3. 0 0 m o 1 %と多くしても D S C 発熱開始温度の上昇に顕著な効果が認められなかった。このことから、アルミニウム(Al)の添加による特性改善効果は、共沈添加した場合においてのみ得られるものであると考えられる。

### [0070]

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#### (2) マグネシウムの共沈添加について

また、Z r Z M g Z A Z 1 が添加されたコバルト複合酸化物(Z i Z o Z c M x O Z (Z c M g , Z r , Z r , Z r , Z r , Z r ) のマグネシウムの共沈添加についても検討した。そこで、炭酸コバルト(Z c o Z

#### [0071]

なお、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量(添加量はICPにより分析して得られた値である)を0.50mol%とし、アルミニウム(Al)の添加量(添加量はICPにより分析して得られた値である)を1.00mol%とし、かつマグネシウム(Mg)の添加量(添加量は原子吸光法により分析して得られた値である)が0.01mol%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 d10とした。同様に、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量を0.50mol%とし、アルミニウム(Al)の添加量を1.00mol%とし、かつマグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が3.00mol%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 d11とした。

## [0072]

## 【表 6】

電池		正極	舌物質(	の内	訳		DSC 致熱問	初期容量	25℃充放 電サイクル
種類			Mg添量(mo]			添加 no1%)	発熱開 始温度 (℃)	(m A h)	容量維持率 (%)
В 3	0.	5 0	0		1.	0 0	188	1634	9 2
D 1	0.	5 0	0.0	1	1.	0 0	191	1636	9 6
D 5	0.	5 0	3. 0	0	1.	0 0	194	1635	9 6
D10	0.	5 0	0.0	1	1.	0 0	188	1634	9 2
D11	0.	5 0	3. 0	0	1.	0 Ò	189	1632	9 3

## [0073]

上記表 6 の結果から明らかなように、マグネシウム(Mg)を焼成時に O. O 1 mol %あるいは 3. O 0 mol %添加した正極活物質 d 1 O. d 1 l を用いた電池 D 1 O. D

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11においては、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量が3.00mol%と多くしてもDSC 発熱開始温度の上昇に顕著な効果が認められないとともに、300サイクル後の容量維持率(充放電サイクル容量維持率)も向上しないことが分かる。このことから、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加による特性改善効果は、共沈添加した場合においてのみ得られるものであると考えられる。

#### [0074]

(3) ジルコニウムの共沈添加について

## [0075]

なお、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量(添加量は原子吸光法により分析して得られた値である)を 1.00mol%とし、アルミニウム(Al)の添加量(添加量は ICPにより分析して得られた値である)を 1.00mol%とし、かつジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量(添加量は ICPにより分析して得られた値である)が 0.01mol%となるように合成された正極活物質を正極活物質 ellとした。同様に、マグネシウム(Mg)の添加量を 1.00mol%とし、アルミニウム(Al)の添加量を 1.00mol%とし、かつジルコニウム(Zr)の添加量が 1.00mol%となるように合成された正極活物質 ellを正極活物質 ellとした。

#### [0076]

ついで、上述のように作製された各正極活物質 e1、 e2を用いて、上述と同様に正極をそれぞれ作製した後、上述と同様に非水電解質二次電池 E1、 E2をそれぞれ作製した。なお、正極活物質 e1を用いたものを電池 E1とし、正極活物質 e2を用いたものを電池 E2とした。これらの各電池 E1, E2を用いて、上述と同様な方法により、DSC 発熱開始温度、初期容量、25 % 充放電サイクル容量維持率(%)をそれぞれ求めると、下記の表7に示すような結果となった。なお、下記の表7には、上述した電池 % C7、C8の結果も併せて示している。

#### 【表 7】

電池	正極	活物質の内	訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	25℃充放 電サイクル	
種類	2 r 添加 量(mo1%)	Mg添加量(mol%)	A 1 添加 量(mol%)		(m A h)	容量維持率 (%)	
Z	0	1. 00	1.00	1 9 2	1635	9 0	
C 7	0.01	1.00	1. 00	193	1637	9 6	
C 8	1.00	1. 00	1. 00	192	1635	9 7	
E 1	0.01	1. 00	1.00	1 9 2	1635	9 0	
E 2	1. 00	1. 00	1.00	192	1633	9 1	

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## [0077]

上記表 7 の結果から明らかなように、ジルコニウム(Zr)を焼成時にQ0 1 mo1%あるいは 1.00 mo1%添加した正極活物質 e1, e2 を用いた電池 E1, E2 においては、 30 0 サイクル後の容量維持率(充放電サイクル容量維持率)も向上しないことが分かる。このことから、ジルコニウム(Zr)の添加による特性改善効果は、共沈添加した場合においてのみ得られるものであると考えられる。

### [0078]

以上のことから、ジルコニウム(Zr)をコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で1.00 モル%以下、マグネシウム(Mg)をコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で3.00 モル%以下、アルミニウム(A1)をコバルト量に対して0.01 モル%以上で3.00 モル%以下を同時に共沈により添加することにより、容量低下を生じることなく、良好な負荷特性、充放電サイクル容量維持率および安全性能を達成することが可能となるということができる。

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#### [0079]

8. ジルコニウム ( Z r ) に代わる異種元素の添加ついて

上述した例においては、コバルト酸リチウム( $LiCoO_2$ )に異種元素としてジルコニウム(Zr)とマグネシウム(Mg)あるいはアルミニウ(Al)を添加する例について検討したが、ここではジルコニウム(Zr)に代わる他の異種元素としてチタン(Ti)を添加した場合について検討した。

そこで、硫酸コバルト( $C \circ S O_4$ )溶液に所定量の硫酸チタン( $T i (S O_4)_2$ )と硫酸マグネシウム( $M g S O_4$ )(あるいは硫酸アルミニウム( $A I_2 (S O_4)_3$ ))を添加した後、炭酸水素ナトリウム( $N a H C O_3$ )を加えることによって、炭酸コバルト( $C \circ C O_3$ )合成時にチタン(T i)とマグネシウム(あるいはアルミニウム)を共沈させた。この後、これらを熱分解反応により、コバルト源の出発原料としてのチタンとマグネシウム(あるいはアルミニウム)が添加された四酸化三コバルト( $C \circ_3 O_4$ )を得た。【 $O \circ S \circ$ 】

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ついで、リチウム源の出発原料として炭酸リチウム(Li $_2$  С  $O_3$ )を用意した後、リチウムとコバルトのモル比が 1:1 になるように秤量した。ついで、これらを乳鉢で混合した後、得られた混合物を空気中で 850 ℃で 20 時間焼成して、チタンとマグネシウム(あるいはアルミニウム)が表面に添加されたリチウム含有コバルト複合酸化物(LiCo $_{1-x}$   $M_x$   $O_2$  (M=T i、M g o r A 1 ))の焼成体を合成した。この後、合成した焼成体を平均粒径が 10  $\mu$  mになるまで粉砕して正極活物質とした。この場合、チタン(T i)

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およびマグネシウム (あるいはアルミニウム) の添加量 (なお, 添加量は ICPにより分析して得られた値である) がそれぞれ 0.50mol%および 1.00mol%になるように合成し、これを正極活物質 wl,wl

#### [0081]

ついで、上述と同様に正極を作製した後、上述と同様に非水電解質二次電池W1(正極活物質w1を用いたもの)、W2(正極活物質w2を用いたもの)をそれぞれ作製した。これらの電池W1、W2を用いて、上述と同様な方法により、DSC発熱開始温度、初期容量、負荷性能、25℃充放電サイクル容量維持率(%)および相転移の有無をそれぞれ求めると、下記の表8に示すような結果となった。なお、下記の表8には、上述した電池A3および電池B3の結果も併せて示している。

### 【表8】

電池	正相	亟 活 物	質の内	訳	DSC 発熱開	初期容量	負荷 性能	25℃充 放電サイ	相転 移の
種類	Zrの 添加量 (mol%)	Tiの 添加量 (mol%)	Mgの 添加量 (mol%)	Alの 添加量 (mol%)	始温度	(m A h)	(%)	が クル容量 維持率 (%)	有無
А 3	0.50	なし	1.00	なし	185	1634	9 5	9 6	なし
W 1	なし	0.50	1.00	なし	174	1634	9 4	9 2	なし
В 3	0.50	なし	なし	1.00	188	1634	9 7	9 2	なし
W 2	なし	0.50	なし	1.00	176	1635	9 7	9 0	なし

#### [0082]

上記表 8 の結果から明らかなように、ジルコニウム(Zr)に代えてチタン(Ti)を添加した場合、同じ添加量であっても、DSC発熱開始温度が10 C以上も低下していることが分かる。このことから、コバルト酸リチウムに異種元素としてチタン(Ti)とマグネシウム(あるいはアルミニウム)を添加するよりも、ジルコニウム(Zr)とマグネシウム(あるいはアルミニウム)を添加した方が効果的であることが分かる。換言すると、コバルト酸リチウムの表面に均質にジルコニウムとマグネシウム(あるいはアルミニウム)を添加すると、熱安定性を保持したまま(高い結晶性を保持したまま)、25 C 充放電サイクル容量維持率を向上させることが可能となる。

#### [0083]

## 【図面の簡単な説明】

## [0084]

【図1】正極の充電曲線を示す図である。

【図2】 本発明の非水電解質電池の要部を縦方向に破断した状態を模式的に示す一部破断

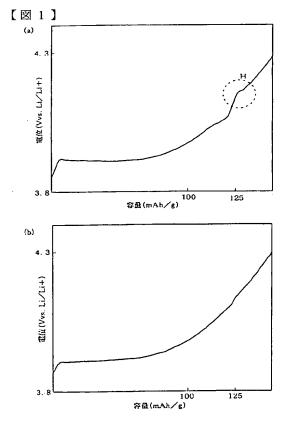
斜視図である。

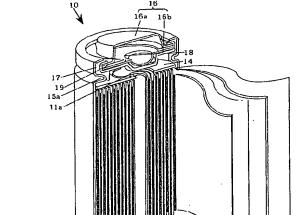
## 【符号の説明】

### [0085]

10…非水電解質電池, 11…正極, 11a…正極リード, 12…負極, 12a…負極リード, 13…セパレータ, 14…絶縁板, 15…外装缶(負極端子), 16…封口体, 16a…正極キャップ(正極端子), 16b…蓋体, 17…ガスケット, 18…導電性弾性変形板, 19…PTC素子

[図2]





## フロントページの続き

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HJ19

5H050 AA02 AA05 AA07 AA08 AA15 BA17 CA08 CB08 DA02 FA05

FA17 FA19 GA02 GA10 GA11 GA27 HA01 HA02 HA13 HA19